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RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XI

January, 1918

No. 1

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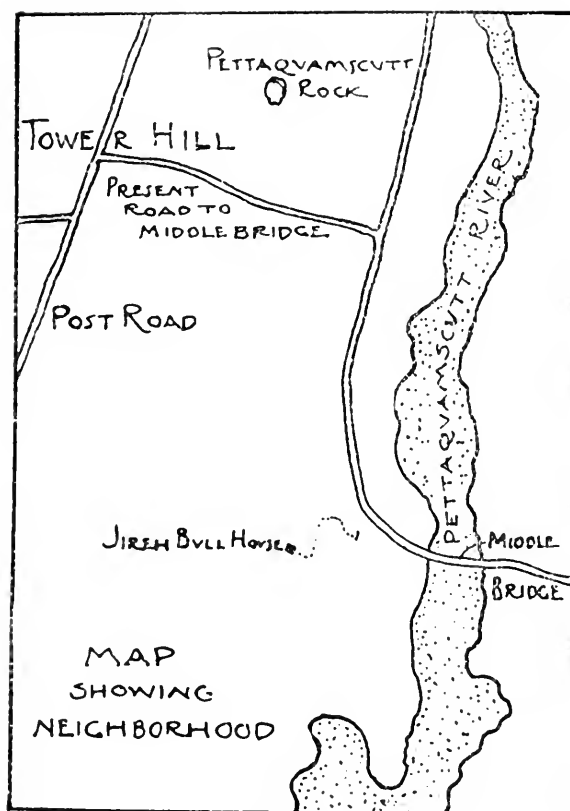


FIGURE 1.

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37

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Preliminary Report to the Society of Colonial
Wars of Rhode Island on the Excavations
at the Jireh Bull Garrison House on
Tower Hill in South Kingstown

BY NORMAN M. ISHAM

Captain Waite Winthrop, writing from Smith's, July 9, 1675, to his father, Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, says that his troopers had gone "to quarter at Jer: Bulls where there is about 16 of the neibours it being a convenient larg stone house with a good ston wall yard before it which is a kind of small fortyfycation to it." It was further to develope this, the only written evidence as to what the house was, that the excavations, of which this is a partial account, were undertaken.

Part way up the eastern slope of Tower Hill on that portion of the "Bull-Dyer farm," which is now owned by Mr. Samuel G. Peckham, there has been for many years a series of mounds, betrayed as stone heaps by the outcropping fragments, and marked, in part, as a rectangle by an old growth of buck-thorns. The spot thus indicated has always been the tradi-

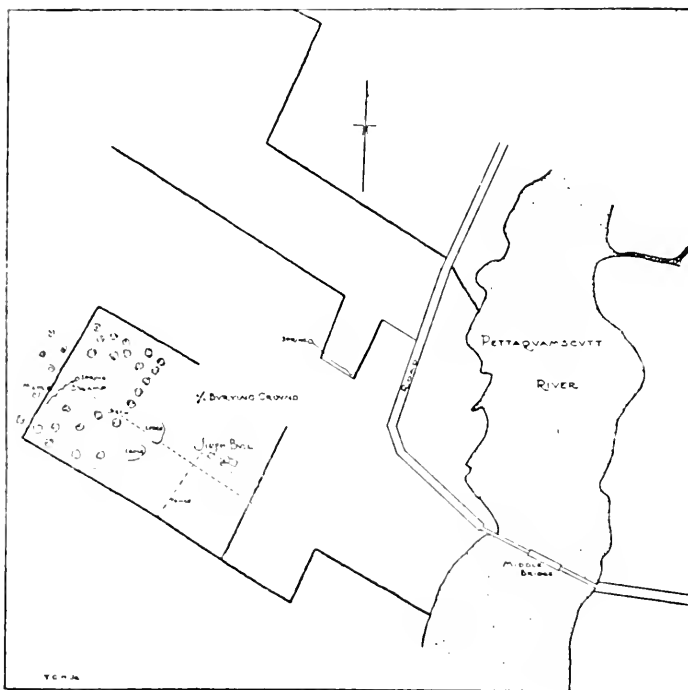


FIGURE 2.

tional site of what is generally called Bull's Garrison or Block House, which was burned by the Indians December 15, 1675, and which, though probably not originally intended as a fortification, did serve as a refuge for seventeen of the neighbors, only two of whom escaped the savages.

This location is exactly shown on the map which is given in figure 1. If one follows the Middle Bridge or Tower Hill road down into the valley of the Narrow River and turns to the right, or toward the south, he will see, just before the turn to the bridge, a triangular piece of meadow in the southwest corner of which is a bar-way. Beyond this an old road zig-zags up the hill. By following this road up to and beyond the stone wall, one will find a trail toward the left or south which will bring him to the site.

Here, at the west end of the rectangle already described as marked by the buckthorns, the excavations were begun by Mr. Kissouth and his workmen under the direction of the committee. The ruins of a large stone house with two fireplaces and remains of a paved court in front of it soon came to light. This is clearly shown as house A in the plan, figure 3, and in the photographs. There was no cellar. On the south there was apparently a large door, near which a lock and large key were found. A pine tree six pence in splendid preservation—except that, alas, it has been clipped!—and a beautiful silver bodkin, probably of Dutch origin, but possibly made at Newport, were brought to light in the same house. The bodkin was marked M B, probably for Mary Bull. Fragments of glass, too, and pottery appeared, the latter not earlier than 1700—and several early spoons of tinned brass and iron, like those dug up on the field of battle in the Great Swamp.

The eastern house, A, is a large rectangular structure 30 feet wide by 40 feet long. At the western end are the two large fireplaces, placed side by side, as they are in the Eleazer Arnold house, near the Butterfly Factory in Lincoln. The smaller of these openings is 4 feet 10 inches across, the larger 9 feet 4 inches. They are 3 feet 6 inches deep. Only in the smaller does the hearth remain. Within the house a fragment of an iron fireback was found.

At the southwest, in the corner, were most probably the stairs. It was as a support for these that the flat stone shown in the plan was put across the corner. Beside this stone there was another which fell in the course of the digging.

No signs of supports in the middle of the space appear, except at the east end, where an exceedingly rough foundation, not so heavy as the outer wall, projects about 10 feet from the eastern wall.

In front of the eastern part of the house was a good sized area paved with rough flat stones. These were not laid level, but followed the slope of the ground, and were highest opposite the old opening in the south wall of the house. A pod auger, as it is called, a plane iron, a gauge, a chisel, and a stone or brick hammer were found here.

The house and the space around it were full of stone. The gable ends had fallen eastward; the one into the area of the house, the other down the hill on the outside.

About ten feet west of this first house, we discovered, by trenching westward, to find, if possible, the outer wall spoken of by Winthrop, another building, even larger than the first, which we have indicated by B on the plan. The south wall of part of this was in line with the south wall of the eastern house, but the north wall was about four feet north of the northern wall of the building A.

This new building proved to be divided into two rectangles, an eastern and a western, by a heavy partition wall. The western rectangle, again, was nearly divided by a mass of masonry into two others.

At the south of the eastern division of the house was a pavement or fragment of a pavement of a blue slate which is found near the Bonnet on Boston Neck. It is in the wrong location for a hearth and extends across the whole rectangle. At the southwest corner is a break in the wall and, in the re-entrant angle, an area with a rough stone foundation, which probably once carried more pavement, but which seems to be outside the house.

The western rectangle is about 27 feet wide and 65 feet long. Near the middle of it, close to the south wall, are some



VIEW OF HOUSE "A" FROM THE EAST



PAVED COURTYARD FROM SOUTHEAST OF HOUSE "A"



VIEW OF THE HOUSE "A" FROM THE SOUTH

foundations which appear to be those of a heavy central chimney. On the eastern side of this chimney foundation is a clearly defined hearth, mostly of the blue slate from the Bonnet which we have already spoken of. In front of this a charred joist—mere charcoal—is still in place. On the western side is a single flat stone, at a higher level than the blue slate hearth. It is a fragment of another hearth all the rest of which has disappeared, for the remainder of the chimney is merely rough foundation, from the northwest corner of which a piece of wall runs northward for a few feet.

From the east wall of this house B, as the plan will show, there runs a rough foundation which is very similar in position and quality to that at the eastern end of house A.

On the western wall of B are two projections which look like the rough foundations of another fireplace. Just north of the northern projection begins a foundation which runs eastward in a line with the eastern foundation just spoken of above. It looks as if it formed a corner with the wall running north from the chimney.

Against the south wall, again, is a foundation which seems to be that of an inner wall.

In this area some very interesting and important fragments were found. A pair of cock's head hinges came to light, the first to be found in Rhode Island. On the north side of the outer north wall a small pocket of charcoal was found, and in digging into it, we unearthed a pair of H hinges. The window sash or shutter had fallen or been thrown there and had burned.

Some old glass appeared here, still in its original lead calmes or setting. It had, from its long sojourn in the earth, the beautiful iridescence which makes "favrite glass" sell at a high price. Here, too, was part of a gun barrel, a flint lock, possibly of the same gun, a dripping pan, a piece of an andiron, part of a trammel, bone knife handles and several other bits of shovels and hoes, with hinges and other ironware. Everywhere were fragments of tobacco pipes of old shapes, most all of them white, but some of red clay. This was true of all the area dug over.

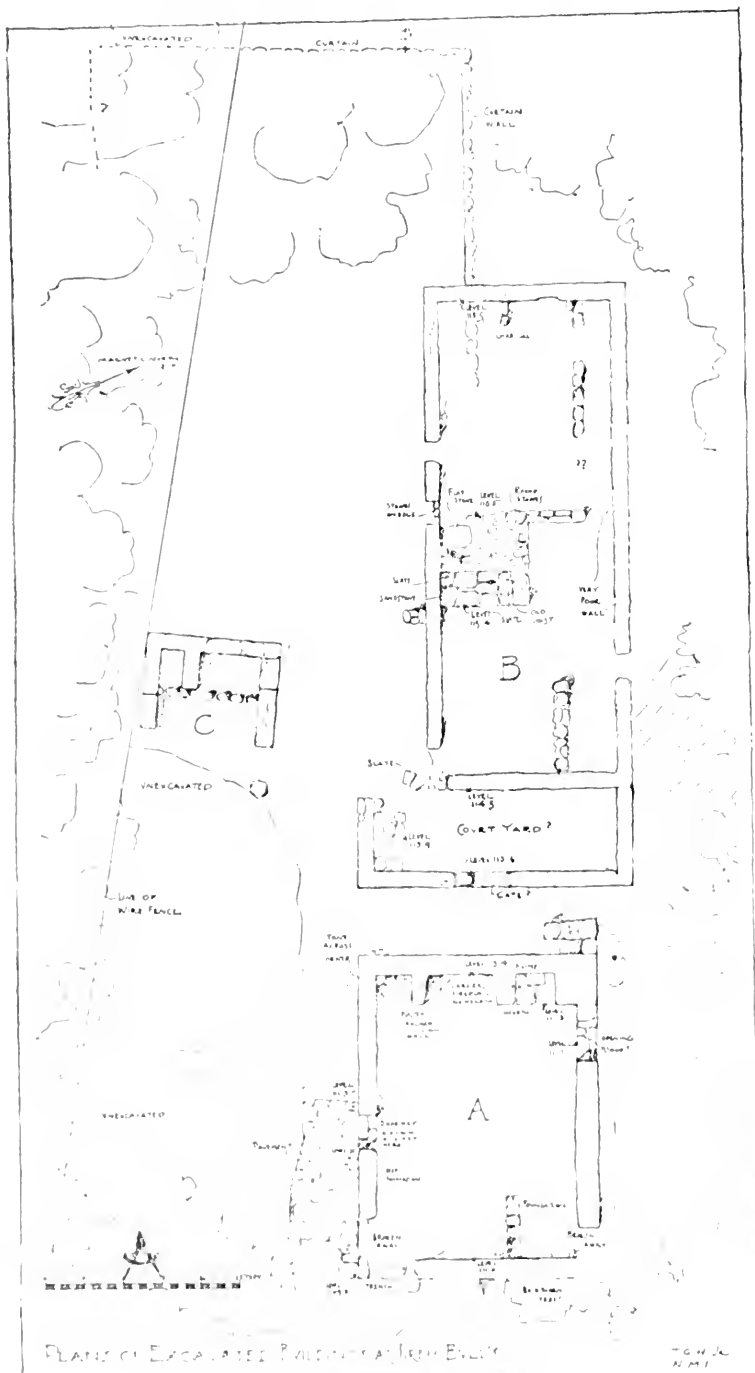


FIGURE 3.

In the extreme southwest corner was another pocket of charcoal, and here two joists, one across the building, the other at right angles, were marked by the charcoal remains of them, while a continuous layer represented the floor. A small mass of melted lead was found here, and also a quantity of nails.

At the west of the building was a thin wall, or rather the foundations of such a wall, which may have been an enclosure for a yard. It ran 30 feet westward and turned toward the south. There was mortar in the south wall of this house, but a good deal of the work was laid dry. There was very little stone apart from that still in place in the walls, and the work was quite rough. The north wall was especially poor.

South of the house B, about 20 feet away, was a small structure with heavy walls. This building, which we have called house C, is best described by the plan. It forms three sides of a rectangle and measures 16 feet from south to north. It thus has two side walls and a back wall, and against the back wall is a fireplace of which the hearth, with the foundation thereof, has long ago disappeared. South of the fireplace is a place for the stairs or the ladder which served as a stairway. Across both fireplace and stairway is a rough foundation which probably carried an old sill or a line of joists.

There is mortar in the outer walls of this building. The south wall shows, at the corner, where it meets the end wall, a bond-stone or "tooth" as if it had once gone on further toward the west.

No well has yet been found. It is almost certain that one existed in the enclosure. A spring still flows several hundred feet to the west, another at the northeast and still another at the southeast; but all are too far away.

For years the buildings must have served as quarry for the farm. It is known that they were still used 80 or 100 years ago for the building of stone walls. Only the smaller stones were left, and those which were so piled up as to be troublesome to get out. The outer wall of which Winthrop speaks was probably the first to go. Then the stones from the others were taken till the masonry was cut down to the level of the ground where it was soon covered by earth and grass.

It may be in order now to make some suggestions as to the history of the various buildings the ruins of which we have unearthed. These will be subject to revision in the light that further investigation, not only upon the site, but in the town and State records, may throw upon the whole matter.

That there have been three houses on the land is evident. Possibly there was once a fourth.

The first house excavated, "A," is the latest. It was probably built after Bull came back to the site when the war was over, or by his son after Jireh's death in 1684. It is of a lean-to type, closely resembling the Eleazer Arnold house in Lincoln.

The house which Capt. Waite Winthrop saw and described was what we have called the western building and have designated as "B" on the plan. This had on the east what may have been a courtyard or terrace, which still retains part of its paving. This house was probably one room deep, with a center chimney, on either side of which was a room and behind which was a stair. This placing of the stairs behind the chimney was an old English or perhaps a Welsh plan, as can be seen in any book of plans of English cottages. The western end of this house may well be an addition. It cuts across the foundation of the old wall, which seems like a part of the curtain, which we found still further west. It is possibly the house sold to Jireh Bull by William Bundy, October 27, 1663. (R. I. Land Ev. II, 320.)

The south building may be the oldest on the place. It looks to be a stone fireplace end for a small wooden house, such as the Carr house was on Conanicut Island before it was rebuilt. More excavation, however, has yet to be done at the east of this fragment.

Winthrop says of Bull's at Pettaquamscutt "which is a convenient larg stone house with a good ston wall yard before it, which is a kind of small fortyfycation to it."

The large court enclosing all the buildings could hardly be called small. That at the east of the house would be before it to one approaching from the lower slope of the hill, and this was probably the original approach, for Bull was of Newport

and came and went in a boat. The last we know of him before the burning of the house is told by Roger Williams in his letter to Governor Winthrop, dated July 27, 1675: "Sir, just now comes in Sam Dier in a catch from Newport, to fetch over Jireh Bull's wife and children and others of Pettaquamscutt."

That Bull returned to this farm after the war is certain, since he had Church of England services held there in 1683 by Rev. Mr. Spear, as is proved by the deposition of Henry Gardiner in 1738.

Jireh Bull came to Pettaquamscutt in 1663, perhaps earlier. On October 27 of that year he bought of William Bundy a twenty acre house lot stretching up the hill from the river, which formed the eastern bound. On the south it was bounded by a lot Bull already had, and on the north by "A Lott granted Rowse Helme." On the west it was bounded by land "not Layd out which said Lott hath a hous upon it." (R. I. Land Evidence, Vol. II., p. 320.)

In 1668, on June 4, for £28 the Pettaquamscutt purchasers deeded to Jireh Bull 500 acres, 20 of which formed a house lot bounded north "by a Lott formerly granted unto William Bundy & now in possession of sd Jireh Bull on the east by Pitticomscutt river on ye south by a Lott granted unto William Haviland & now in Possession of Jireh Bull." This is apparently the lot which Bull had south of Bundy, as mentioned in the latter's deed, and which he was then holding, though he received no deed of it till five years later.

On one of these three lots these houses probably stand. We may be able, in the later and more complete report which we shall make to the Society, to place these old lots accurately on the plat of the present farm, as well as to speak more confidently of the buildings themselves.

LIST OF ROGER WILLIAMS' WRITINGS

The writings of Roger Williams, which were unpublished at the time of his death, are listed chronologically in the following table. The fourth, fifth and sixth columns contain references to where the writings have been printed, and the last column gives the present location of the originals. "N" signifies Narragansett Club Publication vol. 6. The other abbreviations are obvious.

List of Roger

1629		To Lady Barrington		
1629	May 2	" " "	Plymouth	N-1
[1632]		" John Winthrop		N-71
[1635]		" Church at Salem		N-3
[1636]		" John Winthrop		N-7
[1636]	October 24	" " "	Providence	N-14
[1636 or 7]		" " "	New Providence	N-16
[1637	May]	" " "	" "	N-20
[" "]	" " "	" "	N-21
[" "	13]	" [Henry Vane]		N-23
[" "	June 2]	" John Winthrop	New Providence	N-27
[" "	21]	" " "	" "	N-32
[" "	July]	" " "	" "	N-35
[" "	10]	" " "	" "	N-37
[" "	10]	" " "	" "	N-40
[" "	11]	" " "		N-45
[" "	15	" " "	New Providence	N-46
[" "	21	" " "	" "	N-49
[" "	31]	" " "	" "	N-52
[" "	August 20	" " "	" "	N-55
[" "	September 12	" Richard Collicut		N-59
[" "	Oct. or Nov.]	" John Winthrop		N-60
[" "		" " "		N-65
[" "	Oct.]	" " "		N-66
[" "	October 23	" " "		N-70
[" "	November 10	" " "		N-76
[" "	20	" " "		N-82
[1638]	January 10	" " "	Providence	N-84
[" "	February 28	" " "	"	N-86
[" "	March 24	Town Evidence		
[" "	April 16	To John Winthrop	"	N-89
[" "	May 22	" " "	"	N-94
[" "	May 27	" " "	"	N-96
[" "	June]	" " "	"	N-99
[" "	"]	" " "		N-101
[" "	"]	" " "		N-106
[" "	July 23	" " "	"	N-108
[" "	August]	" " "		N-110
[" "	" 14	" " "	"	N-115
[" "	September 10	" " "	Narragansett	N-117
[" "	Sept. or Oct.]	" " "		N-120
[" "	September	" " "		N-125
[" "	October 8	Initial Deed		
[" "	December 30	To John Winthrop	Providence	N-127
[" "		" " "	"	N-129
[1639]	May 2	" " "	"	N-131
[" "	May 9	" " "	"	N-133
[" "	August]	" " "		N-135
[" "		Civil Compact		
[1640]	July 21	To John Winthrop	Providence	N-137
[" "	August 7	" " "	"	N-140
[" "	March 8	" " "	"	N-141
1643		" Lady Judith Barrington	London	
1645	June 22	" John Winthrop, Jr.	Narragansett	N-143
[" "	25	" " "	Providence	N-144
1646	February 21	Warrant to Thos. Hopkins		
1647	May 16	Instruction to Commissioners		
[" "	28	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Cawcawmsquissick	N-146

Williams' Writings

N.E.H. & G.R.	43-316	Carpenter 16	British Museum
"	43-318	" 18	" "
M.H.S.C.	4-6-184		Pilgrim Society Plymouth
"	4-6-186		M.H.S.
"	4-6-233		Original lost
"	4-6-239		M.H.S.
"	3-1-159	R.I.H.S.C. 3-137	" Winthrop 2-107
"	4-6-241		Destroyed by fire
"	4-6-242		Lost
"	4-6-189		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-108
"	4-6-191		" " 2-96
"	4-6-194		" " 2-97
"	4-6-195		American Antiquarian Society
"	4-6-197		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-98
"	4-6-198		" " 2-98
"	4-6-202		" " 2-99
"	4-6-203		M.H.S. 013-213
"	4-6-205		" Winthrop 2-99
"	4-6-212		Lost
"	3-1-162	Knowles 134	Destroyed by fire
"	4-6-211		Sold by Dodd, Mead & Co., 1899
"	4-6-207		C. F. Winthrop
"	4-6-212		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-102
"	4-6-214		" " 2-102
"	3-1-165	Knowles 123	Destroyed by fire
"	4-6-217		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-103
"	4-6-220		" " 2-103
"	4-6-221		" " 2-104
"	4-6-223		" " 2-104
R.I.C.R.	1-18		City Hall, Providence
M.H.S.C.	4-6-226		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-105
"	4-6-244		" " 2-109
"	4-6-246		" " 2-109
"	4-6-229		" " 2-105
"	3-1-166	Knowles 149	Destroyed by fire
"	4-6-230		Lenox, N.Y.P.L.
"	4-6-231		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-106
"	3-1-170	Knowles 153	Destroyed by fire
"	4-6-248		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-110
"	4-6-250		
"	3-1-173	Knowles 157	Destroyed by fire
"	4-6-252		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-111
R.I.C.R.	1-19	P.R. 15-86	P.T.P. 0120 Copy
M.H.S.C.	4-6-256		M.H.S. 35-12
"	4-6-254		" Winthrop 2-111
"	4-6-257		Lost
"	4-6-259		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-113
"	4-6-261		"
P.R.	1-1		Prov. Rec. 1-1
M.H.S.C.	4-6-263		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-114
"	4-6-265		Miss Duncan
Winslow Hy. Unm. p. 55	N.E.H. & G.R. 4.216		Lost
M.H.S.C.	3-9-268	Knowles 207	George D. Smith
"	4-6-266		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-114
P.R. 15-9			P.T.P. 08
P.R. 15-9			" 09 Copy
M.H.S.C.	3-9-268	Knowles 209	

1647	August 20	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Cawcawmsquissick	N-147
1648	" 31	" Town of Providence	"	N-149
"	September 11	" John Winthrop, Jr.	"	N-152
"	" 23	" " " "	"	N-153
"	October 10	" " " "	"	N-155
"	November 7	" " " "	"	N-158
["]		" " " "	Narragansett	N-159
["]	December]	" " " "	"	N-161
["]	January]	" " " "	Cawcawmsquissick	N-166
"	" 29	" " " "	"	N-168
["]	February]	" " " "	Narragansett	N-163
"	March	" " " "	Cawcawmsquissick	N-170
["]	"]	" " " "	"	N-171
"	April 15	" " " "	Narragansett	N-173
["]	April or May]	" " " "	"	N-174
["]	April]	" Mrs. " "	Narragansett	N-177
"	May 9	" John " Jr.	"	N-178
"	" 13	" " " "	"	N-179
"	" 26	" " " "	"	N-180
"	June 4	Deputies of Providence	Providence	
"	" 13	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Cawcawmsquissick	N-181
"	August 26	" " " "	Narragansett	N-185
"	September 13	" William Field		
"	" 24	" John Winthrop, Jr.		
"	October 25	" " " "	Narragansett	N-186
"	December 9	" " " "	"	N-187
1649	February 16	" " " "	"	N-190
"	" 24	" " " "	"	N-192
["]		" " " "	"	N-193
"	March 20	" " " "	"	N-194
[1650	May]	" " " "	"	N-195
["]	June]	" " " "	"	N-197
"	October 9	" " " "	Narragansett	N-200
"	" 17	" " " "	"	N-203
["]	"]	" " " "	"	N-205
"	February 22	" Robert Williams	"	N-206
[1651	August]	" John Winthrop, Jr.	"	N-210
["]	"]	" " " "	"	N-213
"	"	" Governor Endicott	"	N-214
"	October 6	" John Winthrop, Jr.	Narragansett	N-228
"	"	" Gen. Court of Mass.	"	N-231
1652	April 20	" John Winthrop, Jr.	Whitehall	N-234
"	September 8	" Gregory Dexter	"	N-235
["]		" Mrs. Sadlier	"	N-237
["]		" " " "	["]	N-242
["]		" " " "	"	N-245
1653	April 1	" Town of Prov. & Warwick	Belleau	N-253
1653-4	February 8	Vane to Colony of R. I.	"	N-257
1654	July 12	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Providence	N-258
["]	August]	" Town of Providence	"	N-262
"	" 27	Providence to Vane	Providence	N-266
"	October 5	To Gen. Ct. of Mass.	"	N-269
"	" 9	" John Winthrop, Jr.	"	N-277
"	November 2	" Town of Providence	Portsmouth	
[1654-5	January]	" " " "	"	N-278
1654	February 15	" John Winthrop, Jr.	"	N-280
1655	March 23	" " " "	Providence	N-287
"	" 1	" " " "	"	N-289
"	April 26	" " " "	"	N-291
"	Nov. 15	" Gen. Ct. of Mass.	"	N-293

M.H.S.C.	3-9-269	Knowles 210	
Backus	1-204	Knowles 214	P.T.P. 015
M.H.S.C.	3-1-178		Destroyed by fire
"	3-9-270	Knowles 215	
"	3-9-271	" 218	M.H.S. 20-40
"	3-9-274	" 221	Brown University
"	3-9-275	" 222	M.H.S. 20-46
"	3-9-276	" 223	
"	3-9-278	" 227	" 20-46
"	3-9-279	" 228	" 20-40
"	3-9-280	" 224	" 20-47
"	3-9-282	" 230	" 20-40
"	3-9-283	" 231	
"	4-6-267		" Winthrop 2-115
"	4-6-268		" " 2-115
"	4-6-270		" " "
"	3-9-284	Knowles 232	" " 2-40
"	3-9-285	" 233	
"	3-9-286	" 234	" 20-41
Prov. Rec.	15-22		P.T.P. 023
M.H.S.C.	3-9-287	" 235	M.H.S. 20-41
"	4-6-271		" Winthrop 2-116
R.I.H.S.P. 1877-8	p. 62	R.I.H.T. 14-46	R.I.H.S. M. 907
M.H.S.P.	2-3-257		M.H.S.
M.H.S.C.	4-6-272		Yale
"	4-6-273		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-117
"	4-6-276		" " 2-118
"	4-6-277		Lost since 1870
"	4-6-279		M.H.S. Winthrop 2-119
"	4-6-277		" " 2-119
"	4-6-279		" " 2-120
"	4-6-281		" " 2-120
"	3-9-289		" 20-42
"	4-6-283		" Winthrop 2-121
"	4-6-284		" " 2-121
Knowles	402	Prov. Rec. 15-38	P.T.P. 043
M.H.S.C.	3-9-291	Knowles 241	M.H.S.C. 20-46
"	3-9-293	" 243	M.H.S. W 20-45
Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody	303		
M.H.S.C.	3-9-293	Knowles 247	J.C.B.L.
"	4-4-471		Mass. Arch. 105-1a
"	4-6-286		
Knowles	253	Prov. Rec. 15-61	P.T.P. 076
Elton	96		Trinity College, Eng.
"	99		" " "
"	102		" " "
Knowles	258	Backus I, 285	
R.I.C.R.	1-285		
M.H.S.C.	3-10-1	Knowles 261	M.H.S.
R.I.C.R.	1-351	Backus I, 289	
"	1-287		
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1655-6	February 21	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Providence	N-297
1656	May 12	" Gen. Ct. of Mass.	"	N-299
"	" 17	" " " "	Boston	N-304
"	August 6	" Neighbors at Prov.	Providence	
"	" 13	Barrows-Man Agreement		
"	September 27	To Governor Endicott		
"	December 1	" " " "		
1657	February 24	" Arthur Fenner		
"	April 7	" Town of Providence	Providence	
1658	August 25	Testimony about R. I.	"	N-305
1659-60	February 6	To John Winthrop, Jr.	"	N-306
"	September 8	" " " "	"	N-310
"	October 27	" Inhabitants of Providence		N-314
1661	May 11	" Town of Providence		
"	December 13	Testimony about Seekonk & Prov.	Providence	N-316
"	" 20	Confirmatory deed		
[1662]		To Town of Providence		N-318
1664	May 28	" John Winthrop, Jr.	Providence	N-319
"	November 10	Testimony about Dyres Island	Newport	
1665	March 1	To Sir Robert Carr	Providence	N-321
1666	January 1	" Friends & Neighbors		
"	February 12			
1667-8	January 27	Receipt		
"	February 10	To Inhabitants of Prov.	Providence	N-324
"	May 7	" Gen. Ct. of Mass.	"	N-326
1669	July 8	" John Whipple, Jr.	"	N-327
"	August 19	" " Winthrop, "	"	N-331
"	" 24	" " Whipple, "		
"	October 27	Town Record		
1670	June 22	To Major Mason	Providence	N-331
1671	March 25	" John Cotton	"	N-351
1672	July 15	" Geo. Fox	"	N-357
"	September 2	" Commissioners		
["]		" Samuel Hubbard		N-361
1675	June 13	" John Winthrop, Jr.	Narragansett	N-363
"	" 25	" " " "	"	N-366
"	" 27	" " " "	"	N-370
"	July 7	" Wait "	"	
"	October 11	" Governor Leverett	Providence	N-373
"	December 18	" John Winthrop, Jr.	"	N-377
1675	January 14	" Governor Leverett	"	N-379
1676	October 16	" " " "	"	N-385
1677	" 18	" Court of Commissioners	"	N-387
"	November 17	" " " "		
1677-8	February 7	Testimony before Greene & Holden		
"	October 4	To Thomas Hinckley	Providence	N-395
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"	August 25	" Court of Commissioners		
1679	July 4	" Thomas Hinckley	Providence	N-396
"	July 21	Testimony about Narragansett	Narragansett	N-399
1680	June 23	My good friend	Providence	N-400
1680-81	January 15	To Daniel Abbott	"	N-400
1682	May 6	" Governor Bradstreet	"	N-403
1682	June 18	Testimony about Narragansett	Narragansett	N-406
"	n. d.	To Town of Providence		
"	"	" " " "		
"	"	" " " "		
"	"	" " " "		
"	"	" Lo. Cozin		
"	"			

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 M.H.S.C. 1-1-275 M.H.S.P. 1858 p. 313
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 Geo. Fox Dig. p. 2 Hist. Mag. N.Y. 1858 p.56
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 R.I.H.S.Q. 8-157 J.C.B.L.
 R.I.H.T. 14-59 R.I.H.S. Copy
 M.H.S.C. 4-5-29 Boston Public. Hinckley Papers
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 " " 01184
 " " 18018
 M.H.S. Winthrop 20-47
 " 014-339

Abstracts from Volume I of the Rhode Island Land Evidences in the State Archives

[1] [Blank.]

[2] This present Deed or writtinge made in the Fower and Twentieth yeare of the Reigne of our Soverraigne Lord Charles Wittneseth, That wheras there is a percell of Land Contanninge Forty Acres of Land bounded on the West End by the Highway on the East side of the mill, on the North Side by Joshua Coggeshalls Land on the South side by the Land of Mr William Jefferey, and on the East End by the highway to the Comon as alsoe another percell of Land Containinge two acres more or less lyinge on the west side of the said mill highway bounded on the North and West by the Land of James Rogers and on the south by Mr. William Jeffereys land and East on the aforesaid highway, which said two percells of Land being the proper Inheritance and possession of James Rogers of Newport in Rhode-Isl. in the province of providence in New-England. The said James Rogersdothsell the said two percells of Land unto Richard Knight of the same Towne In Wittnes whereof the Sayd James Rogers hath sett to his hand and seale this prisnt sixteenth day of January. Ann. Dom. 1648. in the presence off us

The marke

I R

William Dyre Gen. Recordr

James Rogers

I doe promise and ingadge my selfe to make the fence that hath been in Controversy betwixt Richard Knight and my selfe betwixt this and March next and to maintaine the same for ever.

Witnes my hand hereunto the Sixth of June 1650

Witnesses

Peter Talmann

William Jefferey

Nathanell Britten

Newport the 8th day of February 1648. I Richard Knight of Newport doe inverce and ingage to my wife Sarah Knight that I will not sell any of that Tract of Land latly bought of James Rogers and Robert Griffin but doe. Intaile it upon her and my heires forever, but Especialy to her and my Eldist sonn if any and in case wee have no sonn to my Eldist daughter to be my and her proper heire after my death and if a sonn he shall have it at The age of one and Twenty yeares if I have left my beinge in this life, and if noe sonn then the Eldist daughter shall have it at Sixteene yeares of age provided alwaies that the thirds of the Land and the best and convenientest roome in the house is to be my wifes, duringe her life, and then to returne to the heire But if there be more then one Sonn the daughters are noe heires soe long as any of the male be liveinge, but if noe sonn or sonns or if the sonn or sonns die without Ishue, then the Eldist daughter then livinge shall be the Right heire, But this is more Largely declared that if the Eldist sonn dye without Ishue the next shall injoy it, But if the first have children whether sonns or daughters and alsoe the rest that are herein appointed to be heires, And this have I done the day and yeare above written, to avoyd strife because my sonn in ole England shall have nothing to doe herein nor have any Right to any Land of mine in New-England. In testimony hereof I put to my hand this day and yeare aforesaid.

Signed in the

pressence off

Richard Knight

John Downeing

his D marke

Robert Spink

R his marke

[3]. I Cogamaquoant one of the chiefe Indian Sachims or prince of the Narragansetts in the Collony of Rhod-Island have for Tenn pownds in peage Eight the peny in hand by me the aforesaid Cogamaquoant Received from Richard Knight & Henry Halls both of the Towne of Newport. wherwith I the sayd Cogamaquoant doe. dis-

charg the said Richard Knight and Henry Halls of all debts
 I doe..... sell..... unto the said Richard Knight
 & Henry Halls their heires..... a certain percell of Land
 Scittuate and lyinge in the aforesaid Narragansetts Cuntry
 neere or adjoininge unto the Land Formerly Sould by me unto
 Mr. John Porter and Mr Samll Wilbore &c at pettaconscutt
 and is by Esteemation two Miles Square be it more or less
 beinge butted and bounded as Followeth Vizt. on the East
 side from a place called in Indian Qumatumpick. southward
 to a place called chippachuat and soe westerly to a place called
 Quowachauck and from thence northward to a place called
 Winatompick and soe to extend from thence upon a straight
 line unto the first boundery. to be Houlden of our Royall
 Soverraigne Lord Charles the Second..... not in Capett nor
 by Knights service but in comon Soccage after the manner of
 East Greenwich in the County of Kent..... Further I the
 said Cogamoquant doe bind myselfe..... in the sum
 or Bond of Five hundred pounds Starl of good and lawfull
 mony of England or to the vallew therof that the Land men-
 tioned in this deed is a good Reall and firme Estate unto the
 said Richard Knight and Henry Halls and that the said
 land is cleere and free from all intailments deeds of sale leases
 mortgages and all other alienations of what nature or kinds
 whatsoever..... and to cleere and remove or cause to be
 removed at or before the first of march next after the date
 hereof Every Indian or Indians Inhabiting there on and not
 to suffer for the future any Indian to dwell or plant upon the
 aforesaid Tract..... this nineteenth day of January and in
 the yeare of our Lord god one Thousand Six hundred Sixty
 and fower.....

in pressence of
 John Archer
 The marke of
 Alse Archer
 Richard Bulgar

The marke of
 Cogamagooant
 The marke of Wotomer
 an Indian
 Cobsounk his marke
 an Indian

[4] Nounito. Univrsi, prputs me Henrycum Button de Buckland in Com. Southt Armr teneriet firmiter obligary Nicholas Easton de lymington in Com. prd Tanner in ducentis libris bonet Legati monete angt Soluend eidem Nicholas Easton aut suo certo aturnato Executor vealassigna suis ad qua quidem solucoriem bene et fidelit faciend obligo and hered Executor et administrator meos firmiter prputs Sigillom eo sigillat dat visisimo sexto die Junu Anno Regnie dm nor Jacobi dei grat angli fraunce et hiberni Regis fidei defensor & decimo quarto et stotie Quadregesimo Nono 1616. [Know all men by these presents that Nicholas Easton of Lymmington in the County of Hants, Tanner, holds and formally binds me, Henry Button of Buckland in the County aforesaid, Gentleman, to the sum of two hundred pounds of good and lawful English money to be paid to the said Nicholas Easton or his authorized attorney, executor or assignee, to the good and faithful execution of the payment I bind myself, my heires, Executor and Administrator, formally in witness whereof I affix my seal, given the 26th of June in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Lord James by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, 1616.]

The Condicon of this obligation is such that if the above bownded Henry Button. . . . soe long as he the said Henry Button his heires or assignes shall or may lawfully in joy. . . . the prftts of certaine Copie hold lands in pennington in the County of South t. specified. . . . and agreed upon betweene the said William Dolinge Elizabeth his wife and Nicholas Easton of the one part and the said Henry Button of the other part dated the day of the Date hereof shall well and truly pay yearly the sum of Eleven pownds of Lawfull English mony in the pressence of

Henry Button

Edward Button	Edward Keiylway
Thomas Hurst	Edmund Barnes.

[5].....I John Porter of pettacomscutt in the Collony of Rhod-Island.....for.....the sum of Four hundred pownds starling..... paid by Richard Smith of Newport in the Collony aforesaid merchant..... have sold unto the said Richd Smith a certaine percell of Land lyinge and beinge within the bounds of the Towne of portsmouth, on Rhod-Island in the Collony aforesaid Containinge by Estee-mation two hundred and forty Acres more or less Bounded on the north by Land now or late in the posession of Mr William Baulston or his assignes, on the west by the sea, on the south by Land now or late in the posession of Thomas Hazard or his assignes, and on the east by the Comon, together with all and Singular the houses..... In wittnes whereof I the said John Porter have hereunto sett my hand and Seale (as alsoe Horrud porter the wife of me the said John porter the six and Twentith day of September Anno. Dm. 1671

John porter

in the pressents of
(the word Baulston
being Interlyned)
Francis Brinley
John Almy
Richard Baily

I Hurrud porter doe consent to the bovesd Deed and doe Release all my Right intrest and Title in the abovesaid prem-ises Notwithstandinge my jointure or Dower made me by my now Husband before Marriage with me. Wittnes my hand and seale this thirty day of Sept 1671

Wittnes.....

The mark of
Horad Porter

Samuell Wilson
Georg Hicks
his marke
Georg Gardner
his marke

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

Roger Williams, by Mary Emery Hall, is an attractive biography published by The Pilgrim Press. It is a pleasantly written narrative biography which holds the interest, and does not aim to present new facts, but rather to assemble the fruits of more minute researches into a readable book, which will serve in a few pages to give a comprehensive picture of the founder of Providence.

Margaret La Farge has written an article upon *Old Newport*, which appeared in the November *Scribners*. The interesting illustrations are by Vernon Howe Bailey.

Among the Out Islands, a charming account of a cruise in the Bahamas, written by the Effendis for Colonel Sam (Nicholson), is an attractive privately printed booklet.

A Syllabus for Physical Education by Miss Gertrude B. Manchester, has been issued as one of the Rhode Island Educational Circulars.

The second installment of Professor Delabarre's minute study of Dighton Rock has appeared in print under the title, *Middle Period of Dighton Rock History*.

In connection with the Great War, beside *A Few Lines of Recent American History* which the Providence Journal issued, an entertaining reprint of Mr. Rathom's vivid "Toronto speech" was printed at Pomfret, Conn., for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Lloyd Champlin Eddy, Jr., of Barrington has published a patriotic song, *Fair Country of the Stars and Stripes*, with music by D. Eddy.

Courtney Langdon's book of poems, entitled *Sonnets on the War*, has been published by Preston & Rounds and is being sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Rev. Henry M. King's address on *John Eliot and Roger Williams*, which he delivered at Roxbury, has been issued in pamphlet form. An article by Dr. King on Brown University, containing an account of the Chinese Convention held there

last summer, appeared in the *Baptist World* for November, 1917.

The *Atlas of the Metropolitan District of Providence* is a valuable addition to local cartography. It is a folio issued by the Richards Map Co. of Springfield.

The historical section of the 1917 *Rhode Island Manual* has been revised to be in harmony with the latest findings in regard to the early Colonial officers, the dating of the Indian deeds, and the sessions of the Assembly.

Prof. Wilfred H. Munro's *Tales of an Old Sea Port* has been issued by the Princeton University Press. It includes a general sketch of the history of Bristol, an account of the voyages of the Norsemen, so far as they may have been connected with Narragansett Bay; and personal narratives of some notable voyages made by Bristol sea-captains.

Notes

The regular business meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held on October 9th, 1917. The following new members were reported:

Mr. Charles T. Aldrich	Mr. Walter A. Edwards
Mrs. C. C. Allen	Mr. Lawrence L. Gillespie
Mr. Joseph Balch	Mr. Arthur Henius
Miss Jane W. Bucklin	Mr. Edward C. Joyce
Mrs. Clarkson A. Collins, Jr.	Mr. Russell W. Knight
Mr. W. A. H. Comstock	Mr. George R. Parsons
Mr. Jeffrey Davis	Dr. Lewis B. Porter
Prof. E. B. Delabarre	

Since the October meeting the following persons have been admitted to membership in the Society:

Mr. Edward E. Arnold	Mr. Walter M. Murdie
Mrs. Ralph V. Hadley	Prof. St. George L. Souissat

At the October meeting, the first record book of New Shoreham was exhibited. This book has been repaired by the Emery process and handsomely rebound. The work was done

under the direction of the Society, and the expense was defrayed by the Society of Colonial Dames of Rhode Island.

The Society issued to its members in December the *Proceedings at the Dedication of a Tablet to the Memory of Major Samuel Appleton* that took place last year.

On November 15th the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the President General of the National Society delivered an address.

Two Celebrations were held on Saturday, November 17, 1917. At Little Compton a commission appointed jointly by the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts unveiled a monument to Col. Henry Tillinghast Sisson, 5th R. I. Artillery. Exercises commemorative of the 200th anniversary of Barrington, the 250th anniversary of Swansea, and the 264th anniversary of Sowams were held at the Barrington Town Hall by the Barrington Historic-Antiquarian Society. An account of these proceedings, together with a picture of the statue of Col. Sisson, appeared in the Providence Journal for November 18th.

The three-story building at 12-16 South Main Street was demolished during November. It is said to have been 140 years old and formerly served as a court house and as a post office. An account of it appeared in the Providence Magazine for December, 1917.

The Eleazer Arnold house in Lincoln, which is described by Norman M. Isham in his *Early Rhode Island Houses*, page 41, has been presented to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, provided that they raise the sum of \$3000.00 for its maintenance and preservation.

The Jireh Bull garrison house at Narragansett, which was burned by the Indians on December 15, 1675, is being excavated under the supervision of Mr. Norman M. Isham, whose report on the work appears in this number of the *COLLECTIONS*. The Rhode Island Historical Society has collected part of the money used for carrying on this work.

The following members of the Society died during the year:

Hon. E. Benjamin Andrews	Mr. George Humphrey
Mr. Walter H. Barney	Miss Mary E. Knowles
Mr. Nathan B. Barton	Mr. Dexter B. Potter
Mr. Daniel Beckwith	Mr. James M. Ripley
Hon. Jonathan Chace	Mr. Charles M. Smith
Mr. Frank B. Grant	

The sword and hat of Commissary Charles Lippitt of Revolutionary fame have been loaned to this Society by the Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt. Oil portraits of Ulysses Holden, Seth Draper, Mary Eliza Draper and Hadwen Draper, her brother, were loaned by Mr. E. H. Draper.

A colored lithograph of Magnus' View of Providence (about 1852) has been presented by Col. George L. Shepley.

The Society has had an exhibition during the autumn of all the known views of Rhode Island which were made before 1800.

On November 20th Mr. Charles R. Stark delivered a lecture on "The Pequot War," and on December 11th Mr. Charles Carroll delivered a lecture on "The Evolution of Public Responsibility for Education in Rhode Island."

Genealogical Section

Additions to Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island contributed by George Andrews Moriarty, Jr.

ACRES—RATHBONE—John Acres of Newshoreham on 16 Oct. 1674 deeded land at Newshoreham to his brother, John Rathbone now residing at Hammersmith at Newport on Rhode Island. (1 Book New Shoreham records.)

TOSH—ROSE—On September 17, 1662 Thomas Faxon of Braintree sold to John Williams of Barneby Street, Camberwell, London, land on Block Island "now in possession of William Toys and Dormat Rose Scottish men, tenants of Thomas Faxon". (Suffolk Deeds IV, Book, folio 54-55.) This refers to William Tosh and Dormat Rose. Dormat appears to be a corruption for Dermot. William Tosh or

Toys is evidently the William McIntosh who was a passenger of the Sarah and John. They were Scotch prisoners sent over by Bex and Co. after Dunbar to work in the Braintree Iron Works.

BALL—HALL—Will of Edward Ball 16 Aug. 1714 mentions daughters, Mary Hall and Elizabeth Hall. By reference to Austin p. 90, family of Henry Hall, it will be seen that Mary was the wife of Edward Hall of Westerly, while his brother John Hall of Westerly married Elizabeth Ball. John Hall has no children given in Austin, but his will at Charlestown made in 1754, proved in 1764, shows he had Peter, John, George, Nathan, Thomas, Mary married to Harvey, Jenny, Patience married Adams, Margaret, Freelove, Diana, Elizabeth, and Sarah married Tucker. The Westerly and Charlestown records also show that Edward Hall and Mary (Ball) left issue.

It seems probable that William Hall of Portsmouth and Henry of Newport and Westerly (fathers of the above John and Edward respectively) were sons of John Hall of Portsmouth in 1641 who was of Newport in 1655.

BENNETT (*Robert*)—Jonathan Bennett of Newport married Anna, daughter of Hon. John and Anna (Alcock) Williams of Newport and Block Island. (See Newport Deeds and Crapo's "Certain Comeoverers," v. 2, p. 1009.)

BORDEN—Richard Borden from Cranbrooke in Kent married Joan Fowle. The family was long settled at Hedcorn in Kent.

SHEFFIELD—Major Nathaniel Sheffield married 1st Mary Chamberlain of Hull. (Suffolk Deeds in Boston where he and she sold land in Hull.)

Ichabod Sheffield is probably a nephew of William Sheffield of Dover, N. H., and later of Sherburn, Mass., as in 1658 he was taxed with him in Dover, N. H. William was brother of Edmund Sheffield of Braintree. It seems likely that William and Edmund were brothers of Joseph of Portsmouth, R. I., in 1643, and that the latter was father of Ichabod. There is also good reason to believe that Edmund, William and Joseph

were children of an Edmund and Thamazin Sheffield of Sudbury, England.

COGGESHALL—John Coggeshall, Jr. The third wife of John Coggeshall, Jr., was Mary Hedge, daughter of Capt. William Hedge of Yarmouth, Mass., and widow of Samuel Sturgis of Yarmouth.

DODGE—1648 Tristram Dodge was of Ferryland Newfoundland. (Aspinwall, p. 127-8).

EARLE—Ralph Earle. The maiden name of his wife was Joan Savage. (Sewell's Diary.)

GEORGE—Peter George of Braintree, Oatmeal-maker, married the widow of Simon Ray and daughter of Thomas Rowning of Hundon in Suffolk, Eng. (Aspinwall.)

GOULDING—Roger Goulding died in Barbadoes and his will is there recorded, proved 1 March 1694-5. (See my Barbadian notes in N. E. H. & G. Register, 1913, p. 363.)

HANNAH—Robert Hannah was at Portsmouth previously to going to Kingstown.

KENYON—Roger Kenyon was not son of John Kenyon of Kingstown, but of Roger Kenyon, Esq. of Peele in Lancashire, England. (See 1 Book New Shoreham Records and N. E. H. & G. Register, 1913, p. 297.)

KNIGHT—Richard Knight was early of Hampton, N. H., where he built the mill in Dec. 1641. In 1645 Richard Knight, "late of Hampton, now at Rhode Island," is mentioned. (Essex Quarterly Court Files.)

From the Archives of the Society

The following letters written by George Washington are not included in either Spark's or Ford's edition of Washington's writings, nor are they mentioned in the Library of Congress Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, which was prepared by Mr. Fitzpatrick. Both letters are from the Olney collection which was acquired in 1917.

"
Sir

Philadelphia 31st Janry 1782.

Having forwarded, under a flying seal, to your care, Dis-

patches of immense consequence, on the subject of completing the Regt of your State to the Establishment, I must request you will lose no time in delivering them to His Excellency the Governor; and that you will use your utmost influence to have this business put upon such a footing as will be attended with the desired success.

As I am certain, from your experience in service, and the knowledge you have of our present circumstances & prospects you are convinced that the events of the ensuing Campaign will depend principally upon the exertions of the States, this Winter, in filling the Army & making provision for its support; I have only to authorize & desire you to devote your whole time, attention, & abilities (as far as possible) to the accomplishment of these interesting objects—to consult & advise with the Legislature, or such persons as they may please to appoint for the purpose—to enforce the Arguments I have made use of—and suggest whatever may occur to you as obviously calculated to promote the public interest.

To make ample calculations as to the numbers, to establish effectual checks as to the quality of the Recruits, to interest every body in obtaining them by a fixed time, to oblige the Delinquents (should there be any) to pay in a summary mode, what will be actually sufficient to hire the Men, and to cause the Men to be hired instantly, are matters which cannot escape your consideration — It will also be necessary to give every assistance in your power, towards making the Minuter arrangements for collecting & forwarding the Recruits, who are to be sent on to the Army at the expence of the State, by the Resolution of Congress of the 18th of Decr. which I request may be done as speedily as possible after they are enlisted, in any numbers from 10 to 100 or upwards — this will not only tend to prevent desertion but to inure them to a Camp life & give them the habits of discipline before the opening of the Campaign, which we hope will be at an early period.

I have enclosed to you a Copy of the last Letter from the Financier to me, on the subject of Supplies; you will readily

perceive this is an object of equal importance with the former — it is the pivot on which the success of our operations must turn — Unless the States should comply with the Requisitions of Congress, you see how our prospects will fade, and all our hopes may be blasted — I wish you to make the best use you can of it. urge, importune, persevere — and be so good as to let me know, as frequently & explicitly as may be, the situation of affairs in your State, and what aid of Men & Money may be expected from thence

I am with great regard

Sir

Your Most Obedt Servant

GO. WASHINGTON

Col. Olney. —"

"Mount Vernon 4th Aug. 1799

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 13th Ult., accompanying the oration of Mr. Maxcy, has been duly received, and for your politeness in sending me the letter, I pray you to accept my thanks.

The sentiment expressed by that Gentleman on Government, and tendency of such conduct as is opposed to the Public functionaries in our own, are too just not to carry conviction to every well disposed, and reflecting mind.— With very great esteem— I remain

Dear Sir

Your Most Obedt Servt

GO. WASHINGTON

Colo Jerh Olney.—"



SLATE TABLET ERECTED AT POMHAM'S FORT
WARWICK, R. I.



VIEW OF POMHAM'S FORT FROM OLD WARWICK COVE

Pomham and His Fort

Pomham first appears in history in 1642 as Sachem of Shawomet, or rather of the Shawomet tribe of Indians, who at that time in company with the Nipmucks, the Cowesets, the Niantics and other lesser tribes acknowledged a sort of vassalage to, and the overlord-ship of, Miantonomi, the chief Sachem of the Narragansetts.

On January 12, 1642, he signed as a witness the deed of Shawomet, the present Warwick, which was given by Miantonomi to Samuel Gorton and his associates.

Pomham's ambition chafed under the domination of Miantonomi, and following the example of the wily Ousamequin, better known perhaps as Massasoit, Pomham sought an alliance with the English as the first step towards the emancipation of his tribe and himself from the hated authority of the Narragansetts.

Ousamequin and the Wampanoags were protected by Plymouth, Uncas and the Mohegans by Connecticut, Miantonomi and the Narragansetts, though not in alliance, had almost an entente with Roger Williams.

Naturally Pomham would turn to some other English colony, and propinquity suggested the next step. For at this period William Arnold and his son Benedict, together with his son-in-law, William Carpenter, and Robert Coles, an associate, had removed from Providence to Pawtuxet, near Pomham's home, and were planning to secede from Providence and seek annexation to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Pomham and a neighboring sachem, Socononoco of the Pawtuxets, likewise weary of his subjection to Miantonomi, readily joined the Arnolds in their rapidly developing plan.

On January 30, 1641-2, Socononoco gave to the Arnolds a deed for the land which had already been deeded by Miantonomi to Roger Williams and a part of which had been granted to the Arnolds themselves.

Then on the 22nd of June, 1643, Pomham and Socononoco

both formally submitted themselves and their lands to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay at Boston before the Governor and an assemblage of other prominent public men.

These two sachems ruled between 200 and 300 men, and their action upon this occasion was virtually equivalent to a declaration of independence from the suzerainty of Miantonomi.

The next step in Pomham's program was a joint complaint by Socononoco and himself to the Massachusetts Bay authorities of some "injurious and unjust dealing" of Gorton's followers.

Massachusetts Bay issued warrants for Gorton and his followers to appear before the Boston Court and answer the charges of the two sachems.

Randall Holden replied on behalf of the Shawomet settlers and wrote among other things, to quote his own words, "Indeed Pumham is an aspiring person, as becomes a Prince of his profession, for having crept into one of our neighbours houses, in the absence of the people, and feloniously rifled the same, hee was taken comming out againe at the Chimney-top." Similar accusations were made against Socononoco.

Roger Williams had gone to England to procure a charter for the Colony, and Massachusetts Bay took advantage of his absence to march against Gorton and the Shawomet settlers, and to avenge with the sword the wrongs that Pomham and the Arnolds claimed to have received at their hands. The jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay was established over Pawtuxet, and the past as well as the present authority of Miantonomi was called into question.

The absence of Roger Williams also made possible the murder of Miantonomi, which was a crushing blow to the power of the Narragansetts. The old Canonicus at the suggestion of Gorton sought to save his power and prestige by voluntarily subjecting himself and his tribe directly to the King of England on May 24, 1644, a proceeding which served to considerably complicate the Indian and Colonial political situation.

Fearing the consequences of the submission of the Narragansetts, Pomham prevailed upon the Massachusetts General Court five days later to pass an act which should provide him with actual as well as technical protection.

The act reads: "The Court taking into consideration the present condition of Pomham and Socononoco and their friends that are joined to them and their men, that belong unto them, of what dangerous consequence it might be unto us; if we should altogether neglect them and leave them to the cruelty and bloodymindedness of the Narragansetts, these two Sachems having sent unto us, for aid, if we fail them, we break our Covenant with them, whereby the name of God will suffer and religion will be evil spoken of and the whole nation will be odious in their sight; besides it will probably cause not only them; but all the rest of the Indians, that have put themselves under our jurisdiction and consequently protection to fly off from us and to fall to our enemies and set themselves against us. The court therefore doth desire, that there may be forthwith ten English men well armed sent unto them, according to the Sachems request and that they may there build the Indians a strong house of pallizado and be a guard unto them, for such a season as shall be agreed of, the Indians finding them victuals which they have promised to do."

The earliest handiwork of man now extant in Rhode Island is the ramparts of this fort which still remain on the easterly shore of old Warwick Cove, at the end of a point which juts out into the cove a few hundred feet north of the railroad bridge.

The earthworks trace the outline of two ovals, the larger of which lies to the north. The waters of the cove are on the north, west and south of the fortifications, while formerly a heavily wooded impenetrable marshy thicket separated it from the mainland on the east. The trees have long since been cut away and a wagon road has been built across the northern end of the marsh, so that the peninsula is now an easily accessible and smiling pasture, broken only by the grass-grown ramparts of the old fort.

Mr. J. A. Foster, the owner of the property, has very kindly permitted the Rhode Island Historical Society to erect a cement monument inlaid in which is a slate tablet inscribed:

POMHAM'S FORT

ERECTED FOR THE INDIAN SACHEM IN 1644 BY HIS ENGLISH ALLIES
AS A DEFENCE AGAINST THE "BLUDDYMINDEDNESS" OF THE
NARRAGANSETTS

The placing of this fort so that it would command the only navigable approach to Shawomet, while the Arnolds at Pawtuxet commanded the land trail from the North, is significant and seems to show that Massachusetts Bay, the Arnolds and Pomham were really planning to defend Shawomet, which they had already depopulated, rather than to ward off a Narragansett attack.

Still, the Narragansetts were certainly smarting under the murder of their Prince, and belligerent tendencies were inflamed rather than appeased by the actions of the United Colonies of New England.

A crisis was reached in August, 1645, when Standish and Gibbons marched against the Narragansetts at the head of armed troops. A Commission was sent by the United Colonies as a last resort, for the dangers of a severe war were now realized. Luckily Roger Williams had returned to Providence and he acted not only as interpreter but as a mediator.

War was averted and a treaty was signed August 27, 1645, whereby Pessicus, Sachem of the Narragansetts, among other agreements, by implication renounced any authority over Pomham and Socononoco.

Pomham in the course of three years had gained the immediate goal of his ambition. He had become an independent Sachem protected by the English of the United Colonies.

Pomham continued to reside on what is now known as Warwick Neck, and harrassed the English inhabitants of Warwick "to the yearly damage of fifty, eighty and one hundred pounds."

Claiming the protection of Massachusetts Bay, he carried on his brigandage without fear of serious consequences.

He next comes into prominence in 1656, when one of Ousamequin's household retinue, a sachem named Nawwushawsuck, instigated by Plymouth Colony, laid claim to Warwick. Open hostilities between the followers of Pomham and those of Nawwushawsuck were daily threatened during the spring of 1656. In describing Warwick Neck, which was Pomham's home at this time, Williams wrote:

"Please you to be informed that this small neck (wherein they keep and mingle fields with the English) is a very den of wickedness, where they not only practice the horrid barbarities of all kinds of immoralities, idolatries, conjurations, but living without all exercise of actual authority, and getting store of liquors (to our grief) there is a confluence and rendezvous of all the wildest and most licentious natives and practices of the whole country." A truly vivid picture of Pomham's court!

Williams endeavored at this time to mediate between Warwick, Pomham and Massachusetts Bay, which still acted as Pomham's protection in violation of the Royal Charter of 1643.

The negotiations failed, and the "ulcerous business," as Williams picturesquely described it, continued for nearly a decade. Finally in 1665 Sir Robert Carr, one of his Majesty's special Commissioners, took the matter under consideration. Meanwhile Pomham had busied himself in secretly forming an Indian confederacy, partly to enable him to maintain his possessions and partly doubtless with an eye toward future aggrandizements.

John Eliot, the apostle of the Indians, took up Pomham's cause and stated that Pomham "had suffered much hard and ill dealings from some English."

The Royal Commissioners nevertheless decided that Pomham must leave "the Neck," but that he could go either to Pessicus, with whom he seems to have become reconciled, or to Massachusetts Bay. The town of Warwick was ordered to

pay him an indemnity of twenty pounds. But after he received the money he still refused to move away.

Pomham rose to a place of power and influence under the young Canonchet and is one of the principals named in the treaty of October 18, 1675.

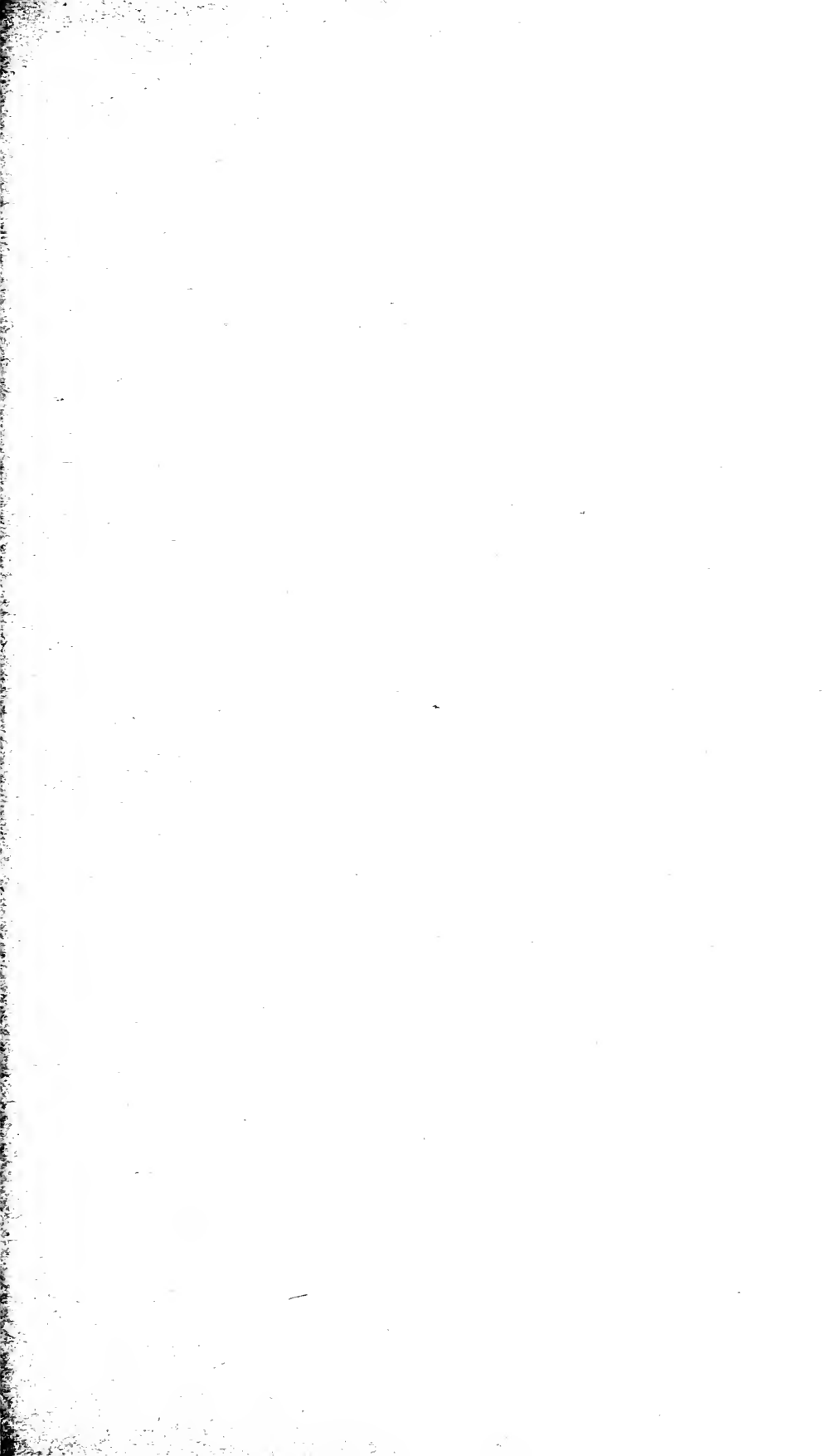
The victorious Connecticut troops returning from the Swamp fight stopped at Warwick and burnt Pomham's town, which contained near 100 wigwams. A few of his followers under one of his captains named Quaqualh offered some slight resistance. Five of his men were killed and Quaqualh was wounded in the knee.

In January Pomham, with both men and powder, joined Canonchet in North Kingstown or Exeter, and on March 9th attended the Grand Council at which Philip and Canonchet met for the first time during the war.

Pomham took a leading part in organizing and mobilizing the tribes in the Connecticut valley, and, according to Drake, took part in the disastrous battle at the Falls on May 19. Pomham and the remainder of his followers retired to Dedham Woods, where they were attacked by Captain Hunting on July 25, 1676. Fifteen Indians were killed, and "Pomham after he was wounded so as that he could not stand upon his legs, and was thought to have been dead, made a shift, (as the soldiers were pursuing others,) to crawl a little out of the way, but was found again, and when an Englishman drew near to him, though he could not stand, he did, (like a beast,) in rage and revenge, get hold on the soldier's head, and had like to have killed him, had not another come to his help, and rescued him out of the enraged dying hands of that bloody barbarian," as Mather tells us. Pomham's son was captured at this time and sold into slavery.

Hubbard said that Pomham "was one of the stoutest and most valiant sachems that belonged to the Narragansetts," and when his death was reported at Boston, a contemporary chronicler wrote: "If it be so, the glory of that nation is sunk with him forever."

H. M. C.



FORM OF LEGACY

*“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of
dollars.”*

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XI

April, 1918

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The Old County House in Providence

BY HOWARD W. PRESTON

At the June session, 1729, the General Assembly of Rhode Island divided the colony into three counties, Newport County with Newport as the county town, Providence County with Providence as the county town, Kings County with South Kingstown as the county town. It further provided that "there being a necessity for County Court Houses and Goals upon the Main . . . it is enacted That there be appointed a Committee of three persons out of each Town upon the Main to find out and appoint a Place in Each County upon the Main Suitable and convenient for the Erecting and building a County Court house and Goal and that Thomas Fry, Job Greene, Wm. Smith, Philip Tillinghast, Wm. Jencks, Benjamin Green, Moses Lippitt, Thomas Spencer, and Pardon Tillinghast or the Major part of them be a Committee for the County of

Providence And that the said Committees meet on the Second Wednesday of July next for the Accomplishing Said Affair, and if the Weather or Sickness Hinder, to Meet the next Fair Day, the Committee for the County of Providence at James Olney's in Providence It is further Voted & Enacted that Wm. Smith and Philip Tillinghast be a Committee for the County of Providence for the Erecting and building a County Court House & Goal and Draw upon the General Treasurer for a Sufficiency of Money to accomplish the Same." (Ms. Schedule, June, 1729.)

The committee met and reported to the Assembly, which in October, 1729, "Voted that the Return of the Committee for appointing the Place where the County House & Goal for the County of Providence Shall be Accepted of by this Assembly." (Ms. Schedule, October, 1729.)

The location selected was the lot on Meeting Street, in Providence, where the old Brick School House now stands, then the property of William Page, blacksmith, who on December 24, 1729, "in Consideration of the Good-will and affection I have towards the promoting and Erecting a County House in said Towne," deeded to Major William Smith, one of the committee appointed "to build said County House: A Certain small Lott of Land to sett said house on Containing about sixty foot in breadth and is bound on the West side with the Lott of Land whereon the Quacors Meeting house stands and from thence to extend eastward Sixty foot: and is bounded on the northwest and northeast Corners with Stones Stuck in the Ground which Stones are Sett fifty two foot South from the South Rainge of Richard Waterman's Lott, and from Said Stones to extend Southward holding the full breadth of sixty foot to the highway that Ledes from the Towne Street Into the Neck for the building and erecting of a County Court house on: and any other housing or other buildings that there shall or may be Occation for, to the use benifet and behoofe of the Colony: aforesaid from Generation to Generation forever. (Prov. Deed Book No. 8, p. 277.)

The town of Providence in town meeting January 27,

1729-30, voted to pay out of the town treasury a sum additional to that allowed by the colony "so that said house might be made so Large as to be Servable for the Townes Publick use. The which was voated by paper. And Granted by Eighty three Voate Cleare." The town also voted "that the said house should be built fourty foot Long and thirty foot wide and eightene foot Stud betwext Joynts," and further "that there shall be a chimny or two built in said house from the Chamber flower and upward." (Town Meeting, Record No. 4, p. 27.)

The location selected by the committee appointed by the Assembly for the combined Colony and Town House was evidently not satisfactory to all the townsmen. Accordingly the Assembly at its February meeting repealed the act passed at the last session, appointing the place for setting the county court house in Providence, and voted that it "be left to the town of Providence to be determined in a town meeting to be called by the assistants of said town whether the said house shall be set upon Capt. James Olneys land or at the place appointed by the committee hereto-fore appointed for that purpose." (R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 4, p. 432.)

A special town meeting was therefore held March 27, 1730, as the record says, "to determine by voate where the County Court house should be sett wheither at Mr. William Page's or att Capt. James Olney's. Coll. Nicholas Power Chosen Moderator. Voated by paper and the voate Carryed it that the said house should be att Mr. William Page's Lott, being the place that was appoynted by the Committee." (Town Meeting Record, No. 4.)

Some objection may have been made to the size of the Page lot, as the grantor on April 16, 1730, increased the depth of the lot from 60 to 80 feet. (Providence Deed Book 8, pp. 277-8.)

The opponents of this southern location made one more move, and at the town's quarter meeting April 27, 1730, presented the following petition:

"Wee the subscribers freemen of the Towne of Providence: Considering and finding the Land of William Page of Said Providence where the Towne voated the County House should

be sett is an Estate taile and not Docked and that the heirs of William Olney to whome said estate is Entailed may Recover the Same and the Towne may Loose the money they shall Disposse in building there of: and may prove very mischevos to the whole County as well as to said Towne in being Deprived of theire buildings by said Olney's Heirs: There fore wee doe hereby Protest against the said Towne of Providence Paying out of there Town Treasury any money towards building any addition to the said County house or ordering money to be paid toward the same." (Town Meeting Record No. 4, pp. 24-5.) That the title was not considered clear is shown by the additional deed of Page the next year and by the docking of the entail by the customary legal procedure in 1754 under the statute of 1730.

The path leading by the lot selected for the County House, possibly an Indian trail, had been in use since the early days of the settlement, but apparently had not been officially laid out. The town now appointed a committee to lay out "County House Way." They with the assistance of Daniel Abbott, the surveyor, on the fifth of March, 1730-1, "bound out the highway that Ledes up into the Neck by the County house" from the "Towne Street to the highway at the head of the Town Lotts." (Town Meeting Records No. 3, p. 194.)

The committee now proceeded to erect the building, which was not ready for occupancy when expected, for the town's quarter meeting April 27, 1731, "being Called by Warrant to the County Court house but be Reason of that being Cluttered with the workmens being In finishing of it: the Town having Liberty meet in the Quakers Meeting house that is Close by." (Town Meeting Record No. 4, p. 32.) However, it was soon finished, for the next town meeting, June 7, 1731, was held there. (Town Meeting Record No. 4, p. 35.)

Major William Smith's accounts for building the County Court House and Goal in Providence, amounting to £664, 9s., were reported by the auditing committee to the Assembly in June, 1731, and the balance ordered to be paid out of the General Treasury (R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 4, p. 452.)

To secure the colony against loss by defect in title William

Page declared, September 28, 1731, that when he purchased of William Olney, senior, and William Olney, junior, the property of which the County House lot was a portion, William Olney, junior, gave him "another Deed of another Peice of Land in Case there should be any failure in the Deeds that his father and himself had Signed to me of the afore Mentioned Lotts of Land, then the Second deed should take Effect and be of force to convey the same Land therein Contained." Page proceeded to covenant in case the Colony or trustees should be disturbed in their Quiet and Peaceable possession they should have the benefit of this second deed of William Olney, junior, and "enter upon so much of the Land therein Mentioned and Contained as will make restitution for the Damage they shall sustain thereby." (Providence Deeds Book 10, p. 326.)

The building was known by various names, "the County House," "the County Court House," "the Colony House," "the Court House."

In 1739 the Assembly appointed a committee to receive "the Bell the best Coat of Arms & all the Leather Chairs that did belong to the Old Colony House (in Newport) and that the same shall be for the Use of the County House, as Providence." (Ms. Schedule, 1739, August session). Possibly this bell now hangs in the belfry of the old State House. More chairs were ordered in 1742.

Numerous items concerning the Old County House may be gleaned from the records of the town and the colony. Some are accounts for attendance on the Assembly, others bills for firewood, but repair bills are most numerous and almost without exception for setting glass. These bills were generally rendered to the colony, often by the sheriff, and ordered paid by the Assembly, though occasionally the town pays the account, as when at a town meeting October 27, 1736, "It is Voated that a Glaisour shall emediately be Employed to mend the Glace windows belonging to the County house Chamber and have satisfaction out of the Town's Treasury the Gen'll Assembly being now sitting. (Town Meeting Records No. 4, p. 60.)

But more extensive repairs were sometimes needed. Thus in October, 1736, the Assembly granted the petition of the Sheriff of Providence county, which set forth "the great Necessity of making Seats in one of the Rooms of the County House in Providence for the Conveniency of the House of Deputies setting when assembled in General Court, making Shutters to the lower and back windows of said County House for the preservation of the Glass, getting a convenient Table for said Room," and praying that a committee be appointed to see it done. (Ms. Schedule, 1736, October session.)

The building was used by the colony for the sessions of the General Assembly, and the courts, and by the town for town meetings, but when not needed by either colony or town it was utilized for other purposes. Thus the Assembly at the August session, 1735, granted the petition of George Taylor praying "liberty to keep school in Providence during the pleasure of the General Assembly. Provided he keeps the glass of said house in constant good repair (after the same is once repaired) and erect a handsome sun-dial in front of said house both for ornament and use, and build a necessary house convenient to prevent to nuisance and to serve the public; and the same to be done as soon as conveniently may be." (R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 4, pp. 511-12.) It was also used for religious services. The General Assembly in February, 1739-40, confirmed the "permission granted by Stephen Hopkins, Richard Thornton and John Rice Jr Esqrs Judges of the Inferiour Court of Common Pleas," "to Capt. James Olney and sundry others of the Baptist denomination in Providence for liberty to meet in the county house in Providence on the First day of the week to worship God . . . upon good and sufficient security being given to the sheriff of the county aforesaid for repairing and making good all damages that shall accrue to the said house by means of the said parties meeting in the same." (R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 4, pp. 569-70.)

Once at least it was used for military purposes, for in the accounts presented by the Sheriff of Providence county to the Assembly in October, 1759, is the item:

"1758 May 16 To Cash paid Compton for cleaning the Court House after Soldiers 6-10-0."

This building was also the earliest home of the Providence Library Company, established in 1753. This company, composed of the leading men of Providence, represented to the Assembly in February, 1754, that "being desirous as far as in them lieth to promote useful knowledge," they had sent to England a sum sufficient to purchase a small library and sought the Assembly's permission to erect shelves on the west and north sides of the council chamber for the accommodation of the library, urging further "yet would there be sufficient room for the General Council to set comfortably there and would be so far from being any inconvenience, that on the other hand, it would be an ornament to the house, and afford an agreeable amusement to the members in their leisure hours." (R. I. Colonial Records, V. 378-9.) The books, between five and six hundred, of which the list is still preserved, probably arrived in August the same year, and were placed on the shelves of the council chamber, with Nicholas Brown as librarian, who was to be in attendance Saturdays from two to five. When the Assembly was in session the members had liberty to use the books.

After nearly thirty years service the building was not in the best of condition, and the Assembly at its December session, 1758, ordered the sheriff to shingle, new clapboard, and paint the exterior, put in new sash windows, and repair the lower room and the chamber of deputies. But fire speedily settled the question of repairs, for immediately after the adjournment the house was burned December 24, 1758.

According to the records of the Library Company, "this accident was occasioned thus. The General Assembly Sitting in the Court House the preceeding Week, when the weather was very cold, Large Fires were kept in the Chamber. The Chimneys, not being built from the Ground but founded on the Chambers Floors, were Supported by Timber, to which the Fire communicated itself through the Hearths, and there remained concealed, from Saturday, when the Assembly left the House, until the Sunday following, about Ten o'clock at

Night, when the Inside of the House was discovered to be wholly in Flames. The Fire being got to so great a Height, it was impossible to save the House or any Thing in it. One Dwelling House also which stood next to it, was burnt down. The Friends Meeting House and another House which Stood near it, suffered great Damage by the Fire but were saved by the Diligence and great Activity of the People, with the Help of one Water Engine, the only one then in the Town."

The Library Company lost its entire library except about seventy volumes that happened at the time to be in the hands of the subscribers. No records are mentioned as destroyed with the building, as it contained no offices. The headquarters of the colonial government were still at Newport, the secretary's office not being removed to Providence until 1775, nor do the court records for this period seem incomplete.

An echo of the fire is found in the Assembly's record of February, 1759, when "Dennis Montaigne a waiter on the Assembly" is allowed payment for "a Lanthorn he kept for the use of the Court which was burnt with the Colony House in Providence." (Acts & Resolves, February session, 1759.)

The Assembly at its May session, 1759, voted that the Court House be in the place where the old one was, but later purchased the lot where the old State House now stands, while the former site abandoned by the colony reverted to the heirs of William Paige.

A Portrait of Stephen Hopkins

BY CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM

William E. Foster in his life of Stephen Hopkins (Rhode Island Historical Tracts, no. 19, pt. 2, p. 198), says: "Sources of information as to Stephen Hopkins's personal appearance are very meagre indeed. He never sat for a portrait, so far as is known, and certainly has left none;—'not even a silhouette,' his niece has declared." The picture invariably given as the portrait of Hopkins is taken from Trumbull's painting of "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence." Trum-



STEPHEN HOPKINS
See page 101

bull painted this after the death of Hopkins, which occurred in 1785; consequently he could not have made the portrait from a living figure. We have the authority of C. C. Beaman, writing in the Providence Journal of May 26, 1855, in regard to the picture of Hopkins: "We have no accurate portrait of him. When Trumbull painted his picture of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Hopkins was dead, and his son, Judge Rufus Hopkins, who very much resembled him, sat for his father's likeness."

The Trumbull portrait of Stephen Hopkins, or rather of Rufus Hopkins, shows a rather full face, without much expression or character. As may be seen by the original painting, which is at Yale, or by the well-known engraving made by Durand in 1820, Trumbull evidently did not seek to emphasize the figure of Hopkins, even although he was a prominent member of the Continental Congress, as he placed him decidedly in the background, where he is distinguishable chiefly because of his wearing the usual Quaker hat.

Quite recently, in looking over an impression of the unfinished copper-plate from Pine's painting of "The Congress Voting Independence," which plate has been owned since 1859 by the Massachusetts Historical Society, I noticed that the portrait of Hopkins was strikingly good and differed entirely from the so-called Trumbull portrait. The copper-plate, as has been shown by Charles Henry Hart in papers read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 1905, Vol. 29, p. 1) and before the Massachusetts Historical Society (*Proceedings for 1905*, p. 1), was made by Edward Savage from the original painting executed by Robert Edge Pine, and now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hart says that Pine came to this country in 1784 and began painting at Philadelphia in the fall of that year. In an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet* of November 15, 1784, he states that he has been "honoured with the use of a commodious apartment in the State-house, for the purpose of painting the most illustrious scenes in the late Revolution," and during the winter of 1784-1785 his pictures were on exhibition. He immediately

started in making portraits of the illustrious characters of this country, and by 1788, the year of his death, he had nearly finished a picture which he called "The American Congress Voting Independence." After his death the picture was purchased for Savage's Museum in New York, and was evidently finished, although to how large an extent is unknown, by Edward Savage himself. In 1795 the New York Museum was removed to Boston and called the Columbian Museum, and in 1892 the remainder of its collection—the survivors of several fires—was dispersed, and this picture of "The Congress Voting Independence" went back to Philadelphia.

The question now arises whether Pine could have painted Hopkins's portrait between the date of his arrival in this country, the summer of 1784, and the date of Hopkins's death, which occurred July 13, 1785. Although there is no record to show one way or the other, there is no reason why Hopkins could not have gone to Philadelphia, or have seen Pine in some other city. Hopkins was seventy-eight years old at the time of his death, and although he had the palsy in one hand, he was not an invalid. His last illness was a lingering fever, evidently of several days' duration.

The portrait of Hopkins, presumably made by Pine, as may be seen from the reproduction of it, which accompanies this article, is of a striking quality, and much better than the other figures near it, although some of these are unfinished. The whole figure of Hopkins is absolutely in accord with the statement of Asher Robbins, who attended him at the time of his death, and who said in the *Providence Journal* of August 8, 1836: "I knew him well. His tall and venerable figure, his silver locks, his striking features, full of intellectual character, are still fresh before me."

To show the grouping of the figures and to give a better indication of the appearance of the picture, several of the portraits, in addition to that of Hopkins, are shown in the picture reproduced herewith. The figure seated facing that of Hopkins is that of Charles Carroll, while the one standing facing Hopkins, according to Hart, is that of George Read. When Savage made the copper-plate from the original picture

is not known, but he left it unfinished at the time of his death in 1817. His son, Edward Savage, tried to sell the plate to the painter, Trumbull, stating that "The Plate is now in a situation that it may be finished in a few weeks." So far as the portrait of Hopkins is concerned, the engraving is a little more clear and satisfactory than the painting. Whether it can be credited as the life-picture of Hopkins, it is certainly far superior to the Trumbull portrait and has a better claim to authenticity.

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

Although the earliest map of Rhode Island, as an entity, is the Mumford map of 1720, there are numerous other maps which depict the district at earlier periods. These maps may conveniently be grouped into four classes.

One class are those dealing with the Norse voyages to America, of which the more important are Rafn (in his "Memoire sur la decouverte de l'Amerique au dixieme siecle," 1843) and Beamish (in the Norroena Society's "Norse Discovery of America," 1907). There are no contemporary maps of these Norse voyages, the earliest ones being drawn in the nineteenth century.

No early Indian maps of Rhode Island are known. The most extensive contribution to its Indian cartography is Rider's 1903 map.

For the exploration period, 1500-1616, there are a large number of maps and charts which, however, rarely do more than mention the bay. These maps are discussed at length in Chapin's "Cartography of Rhode Island," 1916. There are a number of Dutch maps of the New Netherlands, which show the district that is now Rhode Island. Many of these maps are practically identical as far as the Rhode Island district is concerned. Photostats of seven of those that are materially

different in regard to Rhode Island are preserved at the Rhode Island Historical Society. They are:

- i "Figurative" 1616
- ii Jacobz 1621
- iii De Laet 1630
- iv Blaeu 1635
- v Dudley 1646
- vi Colom [1648]
- vii Visscher 1656

Besides the modern maps that deal with the colonial period, there are a number of English maps of New England and America which show the district about Narragansett bay. Photostats and reproductions of the more important of these have been obtained and are at the Society. They consist in the following maps:

- Wood 1634
- Seller 1675
- Hubbard 1677
- Stoughton & Buckley . . . 1678
- Morden 1690
- Thornton 1695
- Mather 1702 (based on Lea.)
- English Pilot [1706]
- Neal 1720
- English Pilot 1731
- English Pilot 1758

For convenience, a few maps in other libraries have been included in the following list, which comprises not only maps of the colony and state of Rhode Island, but also maps dealing with the Rhode Island Boundary question, maps showing a section of the state larger than a county, as for instance maps of Narragansett Bay and maps of the island of Rhode Island.

Maps of the southern New England states, or larger groups, even when "Rhode Island" appears in the title, have not been included in this list, unless of some special local interest, as it is believed that they should be listed under New England, United States, or America, as the case may be. In the list

issued by the Library of Congress such maps are placed under the heading of Rhode Island in the index.

INDIAN PERIOD

1. Rider, Sidney S.

"Map of the Colony of Rhode Island giving the Indian names of Locations and the Locations of the Great Events in Indian History with Present Political Divisions Indicated by Sidney S. Rider. Providence, Rhode Island. 1903." $20\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$. Line cut. In the Lands of Rhode Island as they were known to Caunonicus and Miantunnomu . . . By Sidney S. Rider. Providence. 1904. opp. p. 58. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. Issued as a separate, folded in covers. Cover title, "An Indian map of the Lands of Rhode Island as they were known to Canonicus and Miantinomi when Roger Williams came here in 1636. By Sidney S. Rider (1903). Edition limited 220 copies. R. I. H. S.

2. King, George Gordon.

Map showing the Indian names of places in Rhode Island, mss. Exhibited at Newport Historical Society. Owned by Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport.

COLONIAL PERIOD

3. Isham and Brown.

"A Map of the State of Rhode Island" (1636-1725). $13 \times 10\frac{3}{4}$. In Early Rhode Island Houses. By Norman M. Isham and Albert F. Brown. Providence. 1895. Folded in pocket. R. I. H. S.

ii Blue Print. R. I. H. S.

4. Arnold, James N.

A map of Part of the State of Rhode Island showing original purchases. $8 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. In Arnold's "Narragansett Tribe of Indians," Newport, 1896. R. I. H. S.

5. Richman, Irving B.

Territorial Growth of Rhode Island, 1636-1683. 17×15 . In Richman's "Rhode Island, its making and its meaning." 1902. Vol. 1. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. In 1908 edition. R. I. H. S.

1642

6. Woodward & Saffery.

"A description of the extent of the bounds of Massachusetts Bay Patent . . . the 14th of the 4th month 1642. By Nath. Woodward (and) Solomon Saffery." Original on page 1 of Book marked "Collonial 1629-1720" & numbered 2 and 3 (1866) in Secretary of State's Office, Boston, Mass.

- ii Manuscript copy. Massachusetts archives. Vol. 3, page 1.
- iii Manuscript copy, 10¾ x 16¼. R. I. H. S.
- iv Reduction in "Historical Collections" by Holmes Ammidown, 1874. Vol. 1, page 294. R. I. H. S.
- v Reduction in Bowen's "The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut," 1882. R. I. H. S.
- vi Reduction. In Mass. Hist. Soc. 1912 edition of Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantations, vol. 2, page 280.
- vii Reduction. Surcharged in red over a modern map of the same district, thus locating the places mentioned. In N. E. H. & G. Reg. for April, 1901, page 155.
- viii Manuscript copy. British Museum, Add. 15487 fol. 22.
- ix Photograph in Hulbert, v. 4, No. 12.

This is the earliest contemporary map that mentions Providence, and the first of the series of boundary maps.

[1683]

7. (Map of Connecticut, showing the western portion of Rhode Island.) The original is in the State Paper Office, London.

- ii Manuscript copy in Connecticut State Library.
- iii Lithograph, between pages 40-41 in Bowen's "The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut." 1882. 12x18. R. I. H. S.

1703.

8. Map of Rhode Island made by the Commissioners to accompany their agreement of May 12, 1703. The original in

Board of Trade Papers, London, England.

ii Copy in Colonial Boundaries 1, p. 240, in Connecticut State Library.

iii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1720.

9. Mumford, John.

"This is A true and Exact Chart or map of the Bounds and Limits of the Colony of Rhoad Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America Sirveyed & Drawne By John Mumford Sworne Sirveyer, By order of the Generall Assembly, and at their Sessions Held at Newport the 14th of June was approved & alowed of. 1720. Samill Cranston Govr."

Mss. in colors, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ x24. R. I. H. S.

ii Line cut reproduction in The Providence Journal for Jan. 28, 1908. R. I. H. S.

iii Manuscript copy in England.

iv Photograph of iii in Hulbert, series 3.

This is the earliest contemporary map of Rhode Island, and was drawn in connection with the Connecticut boundary dispute. It gives our Gould Island in the Seaconnet River as Gold Island, thus distinguishing it from the Gould Island at Newport, which it also gives. Rumstick neck is called Pocanockett alias Sawoomsett (Sowams).

10. Chart of Long Island Sound and its approaches, drawn by British Naval Officers about 1720. Manuscript in Public Record Office, London.

ii In U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Report for 1890. Appendix No. 20. R. I. H. S.

iii Excerpt from ii. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10. R. I. H. S.

This is the earliest chart of Narragansett Bay. It shows not only the depths of water but also the location of buildings. It is rather inaccurate.

11. (Map of Connecticut and Rhode Island Boundary.)

Original in Colonial Boundaries, vol. 1, in Conn. Library.

ii In Bowen's "Boundary Disputes of Connecticut." p. 46. R. I. H. S.

It is merely a rough sketch of the Pawcatuck River.

1726.

12. (Rhode Island.) Copy taken from map annexed to order of His Majesty's Council, &c. 1726. Hulbert third series.

1728.

13. Map of Rhode Island and Connecticut boundary line.
Original in England.

ii Manuscript copy in Connecticut archives. Connecticut Boundaries, vol. 1, p. 240.

iii Lithograph of ii, 12x9, in Bowen's "The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut," 1882. p. 45. R. I. H. S.

This map is scarcely more than a rough diagram.

1736-7.

14. Map of the Colony of Rhode Island, &c. 1736-7. Hulbert, third series.

1741.

15. Helme and Chandler.

An exact Plan of the Sea coast of the Continent from Paucantuck River. Eastwards to Slocums Harbour By Order of His Majesty's Court of Commissrs. Jas Helme, Wm. Chandler, Surveyrs.

The original was deposited in the New York State Library and was destroyed by the fire of 1911.

ii Official manuscript copy. 46¾x42. State Paper Office, London.

iii Manuscript copy in State House, Boston, Mass.

iv Lithograph of Boston copy of London copy with Borden's line added. Boston, J. H. Buffords. 1845. 30½x27½. In Massachusetts Senate Document No. 14, January, 1848, opp. page 132. R. I. H. S.

v Lithograph by Tappan & Bradford. 30¾x27½. In Bill before the Supreme Court of the United States, December term, 1852, Bill: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Boston: 1852, opp. p. 34. R. I. H. S.

- vi Lithograph of section re-drawn. In Arnold's History of Rhode Island, 1859, vol. 2, page 131. R. I. H. S.
- vii Manuscript copy of London copy. $46\frac{3}{4} \times 42$. In John Carter Brown Library.
- viii Manuscript copy of New York copy. In Library of Congress.
- ix Photostat of viii. $18\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{4}$. R. I. H. S.
- x Manuscript copy. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$. From Lord Gower's Collection. R. I. H. S.
- xi Manuscript copy. In colors. Dated June 25, 1741. $22 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$. Formerly William Clogston's copy, from whom it was purchased by William J. Mackay. R. I. H. S.
- xii Reproduction of section. $4 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. In Kimball's "Providence in Colonial Times." 1912. p. 206. R. I. H. S.
- xiii Manuscript copy drawn by Atwater & Schubarth, 1848, in Rhode Island State Library. From copy in office of Boston Secretary of State, which was from London copy. State Library.
- xiv Copy of eastern part by Atwater & Schubarth in Providence Journal, 22 Jan, 1848. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$.

According to Bartlett (Bibliography of Rhode Island, 1864, p. 34), the original map was to be kept in the office of the Secretary of New York. This map was destroyed in the fire of 1911. A contemporary copy of the New York original was sent to London and is in the British State Paper Office.

Two copies were made from the London copy. One came to the Secretary of State's office in Boston, where it was lithographed. The other is in the John Carter Brown Library. The Clogston-Mackay copy was either a copy made from the original on June 25, 1741, or else a copy of such a copy. The Lord Gower copy was probably made from the London map, while the Library of Congress copy may have been from the New York original. In 1849 Atwater & Schubarth copied the Boston copy, and this is now in the R. I. State Library.

This is really the second map of Rhode Island and gives

important data in regard to the boundary lines. The manuscript copies vary considerably in topography and nomenclature.

1750.

16. Harrison, Joseph.

"A map of the Country Adjacent to the Northern Boundary Line of the Colony of Rhode Island as the same was Run by Commissioners Appointed for that Purpose by the General Assembly of the said Colony in the year 1750." Drawn by Joseph Harrison. 28x18. British Museum. Add. 15457 fol. 24.

- ii Photograph 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ x27 $\frac{3}{4}$. R. I. H. S.
- iii Photograph of B. M. copy. In Hulbert's "Crown Collection of American Maps."
- iv Manuscript copy in office of R. I. Secretary of State.
- v Reduction of iv, 4x6 $\frac{3}{4}$. In the Monthly Chronicle of events, discoveries, improvements and opinions. Boston. 1841, vol. 2, page 107. R. I. H. S.
- vi Same manuscript. 25x18. Canadian Archives, 3877.

1755.

17. Jefferys, Thomas.

"A map of the most inhabited part of New England, containing the provinces of Massachusetts bay, and New Hampshire, with the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island." London. J. Green. 1755. Four sheets 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ x19 $\frac{1}{4}$.

- ii Same mounted, 40x38. R. I. H. S.
- iii Same. In Sayer & Jeffery's "general topographical History of North America and the West Indies." 1768. No. 26-29.
- iv Same. Dated 1774. Mounted. R. I. H. S.
- v Same. In Jeffery's "The American Atlas." 1774. No. 15-16.
- vi Same. In Faden's "The North American Atlas." 1777. No. 8-9.
- vii Same. In Jeffery's "The American Atlas." 1782. No. 15-16.
- viii Same. Photostat of Rhode Island section. R. I. H. S.

This is the first map to show the counties in Rhode Island. Several towns and many place names make their first appearance on this map.

Phillips in his Library of Congress list of maps on America says that this map was "composed from Douglas' map and other particular surveys, and the situations adjusted by astronomical observations by John Green."

1758.

18. Kitchin, Thomas.

A map of the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island. 7x9. London, 1758. In London Magazine, April, 1758, v. 27, p. 168.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held on January 8, 1918. The reports of the various committees were read and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Since the last issue of the Collections the following persons have been admitted to membership in the Society:

Mr. Luther C. Baldwin	Mr. Charles Morris Smith, Jr.
Mr. John F. Street	Mr. Frederick E. Tripp
Mrs. Dexter B. Potter	Mrs. William B. Weeden
Mr. Harold Mason	Mr. Rowland Hazard

Among the recent accessions of the Society is the manuscript genealogy of the Gardiner Family, compiled by Caroline Robinson; a series of thirty-eight photographic reproductions of the Civil War flags, which are preserved in the State House; and a collection of fac-similes of Rhode Island manuscripts which were exhibited at the Jamestown exhibition. Several hundred miscellaneous manuscripts, recently acquired, which deal with the period between 1750 and 1800, have been arranged chronologically, and mounted in three large albums. The extensive collection of Providence and Bristol Custom House Papers has been carefully stored in boxes, made espe-

cially for this collection, which has been placed upon the metal shelving on the second floor of the fire-proof wing of the building.

The following members of the Society died during the last quarter:

Mr. Johns Hopkins Congdon	Hon. Rowland G. Hazard
Mr. Charles Read Carr	

The Committee on Marking Historical Sites has placed a tablet on the south facade of the Old Market House, showing the height to which the water rose in the great September Gale of 1815.

The Eleazer Arnold house in Lincoln has been placed in the custody of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Over \$300 has been raised, which is to be used for necessary repairs and for the maintenance of the house. After the war, they expect to raise an endowment fund of \$3000.

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

An account by Norman M. Isham of his investigations in regard to the Old State House at Newport has been issued by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, as an illustrated pamphlet, entitled *The Colony House, or the Old State House*.

Miss Maud L. Stevens' paper, *The Romance of Newport*, which deals with William Coddington and the early history of the town, constitutes the principal part of Bulletin, No. 24, of the Newport Historical Society. The Bulletin also contains an illustrated account, by Simon Newton, of the Postage Stamp Currency used in Newport during the Civil War.

Mr. Albert Mathews has edited the journal of William Loughton Smith, who accompanied Washington on his tour in 1790-1791. This appears in the Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings for October, 1917, and also as a separate Reprint. Pages 35 to 39 contain Smith's account of the Journey from Newport to Providence and of the occurrences that

took place in those towns. Although this account has been printed before, it is not easily accessible.

The Providence Journal for December 30, 1917, contains an account of the Whipple Tavern in Providence, and the issue for January 13th an account of the underground railway by which slaves were smuggled north previous to the Civil War.

Professor Walter G. Everett has issued a comprehensive work upon ethics, entitled; *Moral Values*.

The Reverend Henry M. King's *Gathered Fragments* contains reprints of a number of his articles which have appeared in magazines and a few which have not previously been printed.

A biographical sketch of John R. Rathom appeared in the World's Work for December as an introduction to a series of articles which were to follow. The first of these articles, entitled *Germany's Plots Exposed*, appeared in the February issue of the World's Work.

The first volume of Courtney Langdon's translation of Dante has been issued. This volume comprises the Inferno, and it is planned to have it followed by other volumes, comprising the translation of Purgatorio, and the translation of Paradiso; and a fourth volume of notes upon the entire poem.

Exit, a poem by George T. Marsh, appears in the March issue of Scribners.

La Ilustracion Espanola y Americana of Madrid for August 8th and for October 30th, 1917, contains an illustrated account, describing the residence of Ely E. Palmer of Providence, who is now United States Consul at Madrid.

The Unmarried Mother is the title of a study of social conditions by Rev. Percy Gamble Kammerer of Grace Church.

A critique of the literature of to-day, entitled *Some Modern Novelists*, appreciations and estimates, is by Helen Thomas Follett, and Wilson Follett, of the English Department of Brown University.

Abstracts from Volume I of the Rhode Island Land Evidences in the State Archives

(Continued from January)

[6] This Indenture made the Eighteenth day of October in the ninth yeare of the raigne of our Soverraigne Lord Charles Betweene Henry Tew of Maidforde in the County of North'on yeoman of the one part and William Clarke of priors Hardwicke in the County of Warr. yeoman of the other part Witnesseth that for and in Consideration of a marriage by the grace of god shortly to be had and Sollemnized Betweene Richard Tew Sonn and heire apparant of the said Henry and Mary Clarke one of the Daughters of the said William Clarke and for the sum off Twenty pounds of Lawfull mony of England by bond seured to be payd by the said William Clarke unto the said Henry Tew upon the last day of May next Ensuinge the date off these pressents. And for the sum of one hundred and Twenty pounds of Lawful mony England by Bond secured to be paid by him the said William Clarke to him the said Richard Tewe upon the Nine and twentieth day of Septembr which shall be in the yeare of our Lord god one Thousand Six hundred and fforty It is hereby Mutually covinnated that he the said Henry Tew shall be seised of that Messuage, Tenement, Close and one yardland; and halfe yardland Scituate in the Towne parish and ffeilds of Maidforde aforsaid, And now in the possession Tenure or occupacon of the said Henry Tew, and of and in all that Cottage now in the Tenure or occupacon of Nicholas Carey, and of and in all that other Cottage now in the Tenure or occupacon of Nathaniel Shen To the only proper use of the said Henry Tew for and during the tearme of his Naturall life, And Emediatly from and after his decease to the only proper use and behoofe of the said Richard Tewe, And for touchinge and Concerninge the said Messuage yardland and half To the only use and behoofe of the said Henry Tewe for and during the Terme of seven yeares (if the said Henry shall soe long live), And Emediatly from and after the end or other detir-

minacon of the said Tearme of seven yeares to the only use and behoofe of the said Richard Tew.....[7] In Witnes whereof the parties to theis pressents have to theis present Indentures interchangeably sett their hands and seales.....

Sealed and Delivered

Henry Tewe

in the presence of

William Leeke

Samuell Leeke

John Maior

.....Whereas there is found wanting in a certain lott laid out by mr Noise and some others to John Rathbone and Edward Vose which should have been two hundred and Tenn Acres, And falling short six score and tenn acres. Therefore Know yea that I John Williams Atorney to John Greene Aturn. to the Guardians of the estate of the late John Alcock of Roxbury phission deceased havinge by their order in Aprile last past ordered me to deliver the said Rathbone and his partner what land shall be found wantinge to them in some Convenient place in the Comon land at Block Island; Therefore Know yea that I have layd out to the said Rathbone sixty Acres of land on the East side of Mill River butting and boundinge with the land of Samuell Deringe south one hundred & Eighty Eight Rod long Buttinge to the sea on the East A hundred and fower Rod to the land of Samuell Hagbourne north a hundred and Twenty fower Rod soe to goe downe to the Mill Brooke Thirty five Rod in Bredth, till it comes to the Land of Samuell Hagbourne and to have a highway through James Sands yard over the mill Brooke soe to run as a drift way through the land of the said Rathbone two Rods wide along by mr Hagbournes Reaves and Dodges land to the now Harbour on the East Side of Block Island. In wittnes whereof I have hereunto sett my hand this Eleventh day of October 1671.

John Williams

Wittness

Robert Guthrey

Trustram Dodge

.....Wee whose names are under written doe aprove and allow of John Williams act in deliveringe John Rathbone that land that Joines to Samuell Derings great lott (formerly sold

to Samuell Hagbourne) for his Sixty or Sixty five Acres of land wantinge in his great lott in the South end of Block Island. Wittnes our hands Octor 18: 1671.

Samll Dering his marke
Henry Neale his marke
Phillip Wharton

.....That I Samuel Derin doe Resigne up all my Right Title and intrest to the percell of Land Given to John Rathbone (for Sixty five acres of Land missinge in his great lott) to the Heires of John Alcock and the Company belonginge to Block Island as wittnes my hand this 18th day of October 1671.

Wittness

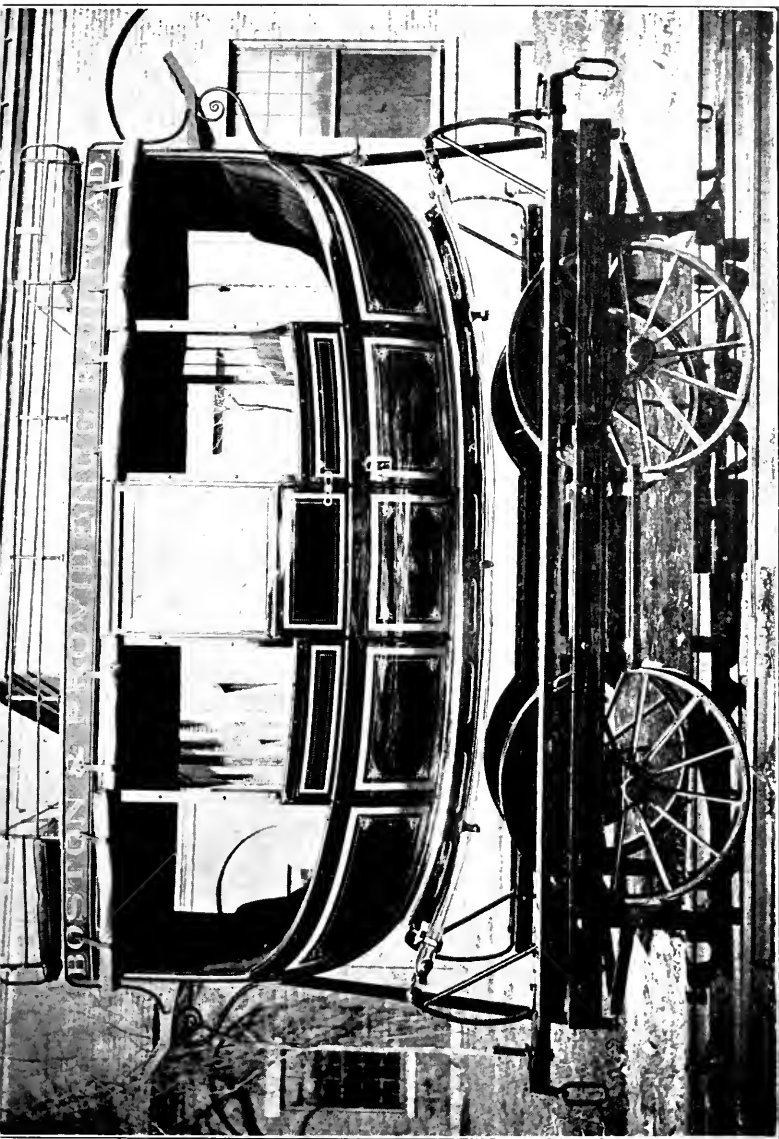
John Williams
Henry Neale
his marke

his marke
Samll Derin

[8].....I Mary Dering vid the late wife of Samll Dering Sometimes of Braintree in the County of Suffolke yeoman, Deceased, for and in consideration of the considerable sum of one hundred fforty and five pounds of currant silver mony of New England.....received of Mr. James Sands of Block Island.....doe.....sell.....to James Sands, his Heires..... all that Tract of Land that was the Land of my late deare Husband, Samuell Deringe aforesaid at that time when he made a Lease of the same Lands Anno. 1669 Aprill the ffirstScituate lyinge and beinge in Block Island in the Collony of Rhod-Island.....Alwaies saveinge and Reserveinge the said Lease.....to the Grantees or Leasee.....untill the full time and tearme therin mentioned.....It being formerly by my said deare Husband lawfully purchased of mr John Alcock late of Roxbury phisician deceased.....the Lease aforesaid to Trustram Dodge Senr, Trustram Dodge Junr and William Dodge.....And further I the said Mary Deringe Doe further sell to the said mr James Sands all that part of the stock of Cattell and other Utencills of Husbandry mentioned in the Lease of the first of Aprill 1669 with all the increase.....In wittnes wherof I the said Mary Deringe have herunto put my hand and affixed my seale 11 : 9 mo : Anno 1671.

in presence of us
Cornelius ffisher
Samuell Hunting

Mary Dering
her marke seale



BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD CARRIAGE

In use about 1840

From original photograph in the possession of Col. George L. Shepley

Approximate position of Block Island, as shown on the chart of 1789



VIEW OF BLOCK ISLAND

Enlarged from chart of 1789

[9].....This Deed.....bearing date the two and Twentieth Day of Sept.....1671 betweene William Brenton and Benedict Arnold of Newport on Rhod-Island Merchts John Hull of Boston.....Mercht, John Porter Samll Wilbur Samuell Welson and Thomas Mumford of the Collony of Rhod-Islandof the one part and Robert Hassard of portsmouth in the Collony of Rhod-Island & Shipp-wright on the other partThat wee the said William Brenton.....in consideration of the sum of ffive and Twenty pounds starll.....paid by the said Robert Hassard.....have sould.....to the said Robert Hassard.....two peecis or percells of Land Containinge by Esteemation five hundred & sixty Acres.....in the Narragansitt Cuntry or Kings province.....one percell.....beinge five hundred Acres more or less is bounded on the north by a high-way on the East by Saugawtuckett River on the south partly by land belonging to Edmund Shearman & Samson Shearman and partly by a high-way on the west by Land layd out to the purchassers, the other percell of the said ffive hundred & sixty Acres beinge Sixty Acres more or less is adjoyninge to Two Hundred and fifty Acres which the said Robert Hassard purchased of John Sanford.....Only Excepted that is at any time hereafter any Minneralls shall be Discovered in the said percells of Land or Either of them the said Minneralls shall be devided into Eight equall shares or parts seven wherof shall be and remaine to the use of us the said William Brenton, Benedict Arnold, John Hull, John Porter, Samuell Wilbur, Samuell Welson, & Thomas Mumford, and the other Eight part to the use of the said Robt. Hassard.....wee have hereunto sett our hands & seals.....

in the presence
off

John Albro
John Winchcombe

William Brenton
Benedict Arnold
John Hull
John Porter
Samuell Wilbur
Samuell Welson
Thomas Mumford

Genealogical Section

Additions to Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island contributed by George Andrews Moriarty, Jr.

LAKE—David Lake was son of Henry of Portsmouth in 1652. This Henry was brother of Deacon Thomas Lake of Dorchester, Mass., and Henry had formerly lived in Dorchester. David had a brother Thomas who lived in Portsmouth and Tiverton, where he married and raised a numerous family, but no notice of him appears in Austin.

Deacon Thomas Lake of Dorchester in his will 25 Oct. 1678, proved 14 Nov. 1678, left the residue of his property to the children of his brother Henry, Thomas (being named for him) to have 5 more than the rest. On 15 June 1709 David Lake sold his share of the Dorchester lands to Zachery Butts, and the children of Thomas Lake conveyed to him their father's share of the grant made to David and Thomas Lake for services in Philip's War by Plymouth Colony for the purpose of trying out the title and call him their "honoured uncle" (Taunton Deeds).

Rev. Nathaniel Mather of Dublin wrote to his brother, Rev. Increase Mather, 31 Dec. 1684, concerning the latter's book, "Remarkable Providences," and asked why he did not include the case of H. Lake's wife, to whom the Devil appeared in the form of a favorite child, and who was executed as a witch. As Nathaniel Mather left New England in March, 1651, this execution must have happened shortly before, and this will explain the sudden removal of Henry in 1652 to Portsmouth, R. I. and 12: 11mo: 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ there is an entry in the Dorchester records providing for bringing up the child of Henry Lake, and again an item concerning the children of Alice Lake.

We have therefore:

I. . . . Lake in England
issue:

1. Henry.

2. Thomas, Deacon of Dorchester Church.

II Henry married Alice, she was executed for a witch before 12:11:165 $\frac{1}{2}$. Henry removed about this time to Portsmouth.

He was also a short time in Warwick, and later of Dartmouth, issue:

1. David.

2. Thomas.

3. A child dead by Dorchester records, 27: 10: 1653.

SAYLES—John Sayles, born 1633, d. 1681, of Providence, R. I. Married Mary Williams, daughter of Roger.

He is probably the son of John Sayles of Boston.

On 1 April, 1633, he was bound as a servant to John Coggeshall. His daughter Phoebe was also bound to Mr. Coggeshall. He was of Charlestown in 1630, and a church member. It is to be noted that John Sayles of Providence named a daughter Phoebe.

WAIT—Thomas Wait. Dec. 14, 1669, the Portsmouth town council divided the Estate of Thomas Wait among his wife Ellen and his children Samuel, Thomas, Benjamin, Reuben, Jeremiah and Mary. Thomas and Jeremiah were under 21.

Joseph Wait died Aug. 25, 1665, but the division above shows that he left no issue to represent him in the division of the estate of Thomas Wait and there was no William Wait of Rochester, son of Joseph. Mr. Austin mistook the name Wright for Wait or Weight in the Rochester Records.

SAMUEL WAIT. Mr. Austin confuses certain entries in the records that belong to his son with him. He died at Portsmouth in February, 1677, and administration was given to his widow. On March 30, 1693, his son Samuel sold, as Mr. Austin states, to William Burrington land in Portsmouth, but Mr. Austin makes the sale to have been transacted by Samuel, Sr. Had he turned the page he would have found that James Sampson of Dartmouth and his wife, Hannah, released her one-third interest in the land sold by their son, Samuel Wait. This shows that his widow, Hannah, married James Sampson of Dartmouth, of Mayflower stock.

BENJAMIN WAIT. He is not given by Austin among the children of Thomas Wait. He removed to Hadley, Mass., and married Martha Leonard. He was slain at the taking of Deerfield in 1704. On 3 Feb. 1703-4 William Rooker assigned

(Continued on page 68)

Report of the Treasurer

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1917.

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR., *Treasurer*, in account with the RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY. For current account, viz.:

DR.

CASH ON HAND January 1, 1917:

Cash on hand	\$230 00	
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company.....	287 00	
" Providence Institution for Savings.....	832 00	
" National Exchange Bank.....	455 36	
		<hr/>
		\$1,804 36
Receipts from Annual Dues	\$1,076 00	
" " Life Membership	50 00	
" " State Appropriation	1,500 00	
" " Rental of Rooms	29 00	
" " Interest and Dividends	3,097 00	
" " Books	1,155 87	
" " Newspaper Account	76 98	
" " Investments	100 00	
" " Publications	17 50	
" " Special Funds, viz.:		
Binding Greene Papers.....	25 00	
Olney Papers	1,850 00	
Jireh Bull House	125 00	
Roger Williams Papers.....	150 00	
		<hr/>
		9,252 35
		<hr/>
		\$11,056 71

CR.

Ashes	\$34 70	
Binding	210 73	
Books	876 90	
Dues	2 00	
Electric Lighting	10 17	
Expense	342 81	
Furniture and Fixtures	81 95	
Fuel	438 75	
Gas	6 37	
Grounds and Building	169 34	
Insurance	225 00	
Investments	553 10	
Janitorial Services	246 24	
Newspaper Account	163 73	
Printing	5 75	
Salaries	3,244 58	
Special Funds:		
Binding Greene Papers	53 20	
Jireh Bull House	113 17	
Olney Papers	1,851 00	
Roger Williams Papers	155 02	
Supplies	130 91	
Telephone	46 68	
Water	8 76	
Publications	185 58	
		<hr/>
		\$9,156 44
Cash on hand December 31, 1917:		
Check	\$125 00	
Liberty Bond	500 00	
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company.....	287 00	
" Providence Institution for Savings.....	832 00	
" National Exchange Bank	156 27	
		<hr/>
		1,900 27
		<hr/>
		\$11,056 71

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR., *Treasurer, in account with the* RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 1, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

Permanent Endowment Fund:

Samuel M. Noyes	\$12,000 00
Henry J. Steere.....	10,000 00
Charles H. Smith	5,000 00
Charles W. Parsons	4,000 00
William H. Potter	3,000 00
Esek A. Jillson	2,000 00
John Wilson Smith	1,000 00
William G. Weld	1,000 00
Charles C. Hoskins	1,000 00
Charles H. Atwood	1,000 00
	<hr/> \$40,000 00

Publication Fund:

Ira B. Peck	\$1,000 00
William Gammell	1,000 00
Albert J. Jones	1,000 00
William Ely	1,000 00
Julia Bullock	500 00
Charles H. Smith	100 00
	<hr/> \$4,600 00

Life Membership Fund..... 4,200 00

Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund (principal only,
accrued interest not drawn)..... 734 52

Cash \$49,534 52
7,727 66

\$57,262 18

ASSETS.

Investments :

\$6,000.00 Bonds, Minneapolis, Lyndale and Minnetonka Railway	\$5,850 00
\$3,000.00 Bonds, Lacombe Electric Company..	2,835 00
125 Shares New York Central Railroad.....	12,500 00
111 " Pennsylvania Railroad	7,188 45
30 " Lehigh Valley Railroad	2,112 50
6 " Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company	241 85
40 " Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company preferred.....	3,900 00
55 " American Telephone and Telegraph Company	7,123 61
50 " Merchants National Bank	1,800 00
45 " Blackstone Canal National Bank..	1,050 00
54 " Providence Gas Company.....	4,705 50
Mortgage P. A. and H. A. Cory.....	3,075 00
10 Shares Duquesne Light Company.....	1,060 00
\$1,000.00 Bond Denver Gas and Electric Company	950 00
\$1,000.00 Bond Columbus Railway, Power and Light Company	970 00
	<hr/>
	\$55,361 91
Cash on Hand (Check).....	\$125 00
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company.....	287 00
" Providence Institution for Savings.....	832 00
" National Exchange Bank	156 27
Liberty Bond (3½%)	500 00
	<hr/>
	1,900 27
	<hr/>
Total Assets	\$57,262 18

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR.,

Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, January 7, 1918.

Examined vouchers and securities compared and found to agree.

HORATIO A. HUNT,

THEODORE W. FOSTER,

ARTHUR P. SUMNER,

Auditing Committee.

A Partial List of the Rhode Islanders who gave their lives for their Country at the Capture of Havana in 1762

Lieut. Asa Bowditch, Commanding the 2nd Co.

2nd Lieut. Thomas Rose, 1st Co., Detached.

Corporal Ichabod Randall, 7th Co.

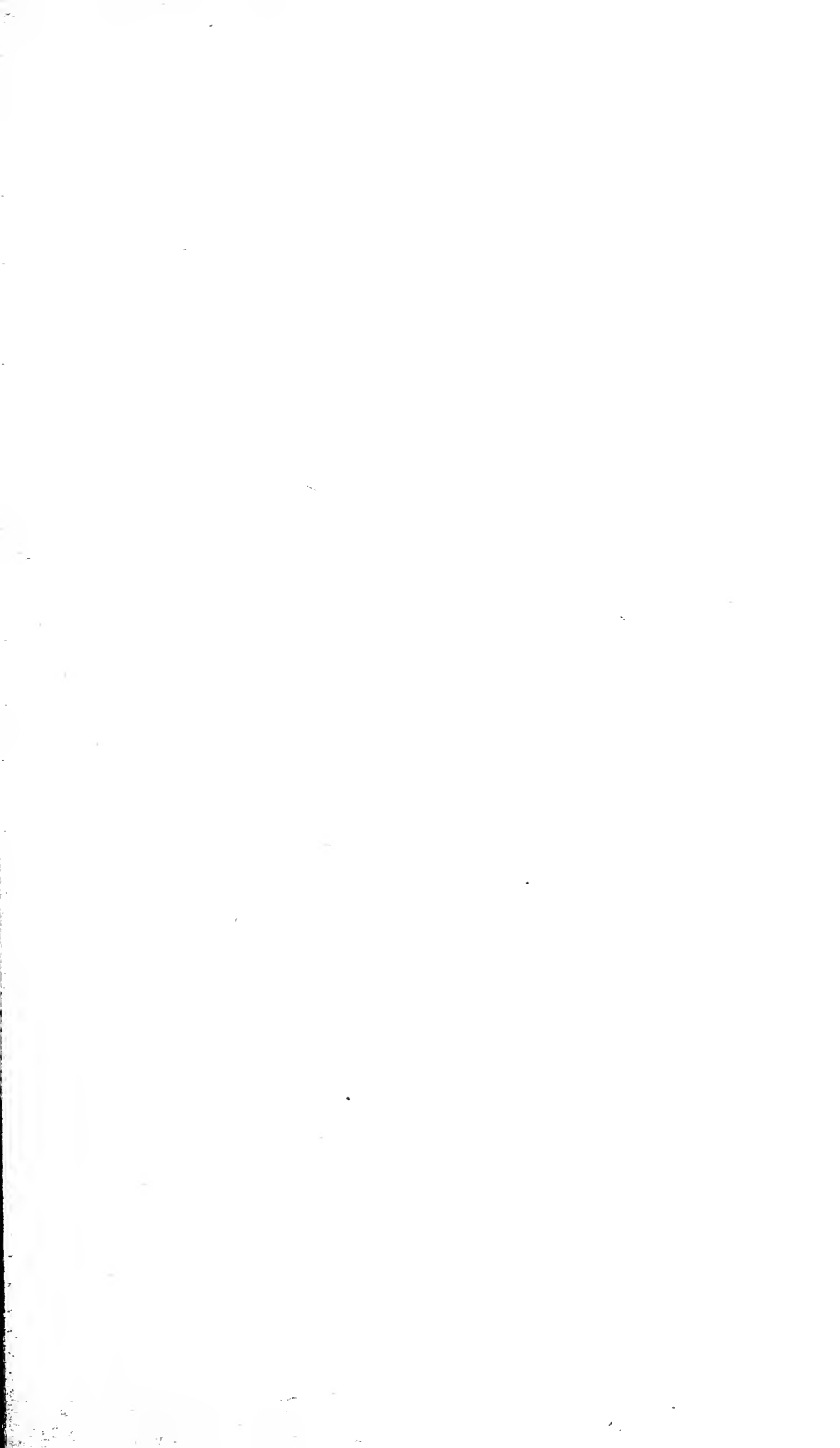
Privates, 7th Co.

Oliver Burdick	Pomp Greenman
Nathan Bromley	Stephen Potheague
Daniel Billings	Amos Todd
Abner Chace	Thomas Ross, Jr.
Robert Clarke	Daniel Robbins
Edward Clarke	Levi Skesick
Peter Crandall	Daniel Sowers
Caleb Clarke, Jr.	Edmond Smith
Stephen Clarke	Isaac Thorn
James Hammer	Robert Trim
Tucker Hall	John Waggs
Joel Maxson	Elisha Lanphere

(Concluded from page 63)

to Thomas Wait of Seaconnet and Benjamin Wait of Hadley forty acres in Brookfield (Hampshire Deeds C, folio 73). On 24 May 1717 the sons of Benjamin Wait sold the land and warranted it against their uncle, Thomas Wait, brother of the aforesaid Benjamin. (Hampshire Deeds III, folio 439.)

THROCKMORTON. 4: 8 mo: 1660 certificate signed by Mrs. Williams, Rebecca Throckmorton, Sarah Whipple and Mary Mowry as to a child born in Providence. (Middlesex, Mass., Court Files.) This gives us the name of the wife of John Throckmorton.



FORM OF LEGACY

*“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of.....
dollars.”*

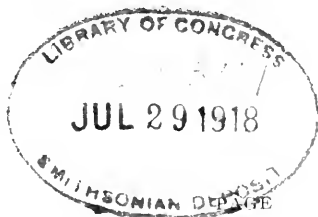
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XI

July, 1918

No. 3

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\$2.50 per year

Issued Quarterly

75 cents per copy





RHODE
HISTORICAL



ISLAND
SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XI

July, 1918

No. 3.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, *President* EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr., *Treasurer*
HOWARD W. PRESTON, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

Please address communications to Howard M. Chapin, Librarian
68 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the
opinions of contributors.

John Greene of Newport and Narragansett

By LOUISE PROSSER BATES

Among the papers collected by Gen. George S. Greene, while compiling the history and genealogy of the family of Surgeon John Greene of Warwick, is the following communication sent to him March 8, 1876, by Hon. John Caleb Greene of Troy, N. Y., a copy of which is deposited with the Root Manuscript Collection at the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence:

THE TRADITION

"The Greenes of Greenend, Middletown, formerly Newport, R. I."

"It has been handed down for several generations, that shortly after the Pequot War (1637), no other date being given, three brothers, William Green or Greene, John and

another whose name has not been preserved, emigrated from England, and in the course of a few years located themselves as follows:—

"William on a farm about two miles from Newport, R. I., on what is now and has been since 1740 the town of Middletown."

"John (?) went to New Jersey and was one of the first settlers in Shrewsbury."

"The third settled in Washington County, Rhode Island, and from that time seems to have been lost to the 'Greenend' family, a reason for which may appear from a circumstance about to be mentioned."

"William, farmer of 'Greenend,' Middletown, Baptist, died childless. He had adopted as his heir apparent a nephew from the Narragansett Country who resided with him. William went home to England on a visit, leaving his wife and property in the care of his said nephew. William's visit, having been extended beyond expectation, the nephew abused his trust, assumed the ownership of the property and opened the house as a tavern under the name of 'Greene's Inn', which by a common corruption became 'Greenend,' a locality well known to Newport people, the neighborhood being known by that name to this day. On the return of William, he dismissed his malapert nephew and sent to New Jersey for a son of his brother there."

"I tell the tale as it was told to me, but I think one generation has been skipped and that this John must have been a grandson of the New Jersey settler."

"This nephew, named John, came to Rhode Island, and William devised to him his farm in strict entail and died soon after."

"It is easy to account for the estrangement between the 'Greenend' family and the 'Narragansett' family if we accept the story of the nephews."

"John¹ the farmer, born in New Jersey, died at Greenend, Baptist. All dates as to this one are merely approximate and I think mere guesswork. He married Sarah Peckham and

begat sons and daughters. Of these I have the names of but few."

"John,² born about 1690; Henry,² who went to New Jersey, remained there and inherited the New Jersey homestead; William,² who married and settled in Portsmouth, R. I.; Sarah,² who married Peleg Rogers."

"John² Greene, born about 1690, farmer at 'Greenend,' died there about 1750, m. 1722 Marcy (Mary?) Weeden, who was born in the last decade of the 17th century and died in 1775."

"Several children I know nothing of, but two who are both my lineal ancestors were John,³ b. 1729, and Thomas, b. 1731."

"John,³ born at Greenend in 1729, was a farmer and died in Florida, Montgomery County, New York, in 1812. He inherited the farm and married, in 1757, Catherine Carr, daughter of Daniel. She was born in 1731. They had fourteen children. She also died in 1812 at Florida, N. Y."

"John,⁴ their eldest son, was born in 1758. After the Revolution, John³ and his eldest son John⁴ broke the entail of the Greenend farm and sold it and they removed about 1792 to Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., and from there to Montgomery County, N. Y., where they both died. The farm is still in the possession of their descendants (i. e., 1876)." Thus runs the tradition.

The history following is compiled from the original records at Newport, Jamestown, North Kingstown, and Portsmouth, R. I., Shrewsbury, N. J., Rhode Island and New Jersey Colonial Records, Land Evidence in the office of the Secretary of State at Providence, Fones's Records, Potter's Narragansett, State Records, and Rehoboth, Mass., Records. The British destroyed many of the Newport Records at the time of the Revolution. The destruction and the loss of many of the early North Kingstown records by fire in 1875, removed some of the details we would gladly know concerning this early Greene family. In the main family tradition and history agree, tradition explaining historical data which might not otherwise have been understood.

It may be well to point out that the name of the original settler at Greenend farm was *John* Greene, not *William*.

Judge John C. Greene of Troy, N. Y., was correct in his conjecture that the first two generations had been confused.

In regard to the John Greene of East Greenwich, born June 6, 1651, who had children recorded in East Greenwich, James, John and Jane, in 1685, 1688, 1691, and who has been confounded with Lieut. John Greene of Newport, he is probably the man who is reported by descendants to have changed his name from Clarke to Greene for some reason. He leased land of David Shippee of East Greenwich, November 27, 1685, and is called "John Greene, now residing in said Colony" (i. e., Rhode Island). His wife was Abigail Wardell, or Wardwell, whose father, Usal Wardwell, was of Bristol, R. I. The Usal, Wardwell and Enfield Greenes, of whom there are many in the succeeding generations, belong to this family.

THE REAL STORY

The first we know of John Greene is what he tells about himself when testifying before the Rhode Island General Court in 1679 concerning the land of Richard Smith in Narragansett. He says that when Richard Smith established his trading house in Narragansett about 1637 he was living with Smith, and that when a few years later the Narragansett princes confirmed the land to Smith he was present and saw the ceremony. Smith and Greene had both made their headquarters in Newport for several years, before settling fully in Narragansett or Quidnissett, Smith "coming and going himself," as Roger Williams says, "and his children and servants." Smith had been admitted an inhabitant of Newport in 1638 and was elected a lieutenant there in 1644.

[R. I. Colonial Records.]

Both Richard Smith and Roger Williams were greatly interested in propagating the gospel among the native Indians, who were very numerous. In March, 1644, Williams obtained from the Earl of Warwick a patent for the Narragansett lands in which he states that "divers well affected English inhabitants of Providence, Portsmouth and Newport have adventured to make a nearer neighborhood and society with the great body

of Narragansetts and have purchased and are purchasing among the natives some other places which may be convenient both for plantation and the building of ships." Roger Williams himself established a trading house at Narragansett which was purchased by Smith in 1651, John Greene bought land at "Greene's Harbor" later so called, and Caleb Carr, land he sold to John Greene in 1651. The plantation had grown to such importance in a few years that May 19, 1647, the General Court of Rhode Island assigned the care and government of the trading houses in Narragansett to Newport.

[Potter's Narragansett, p. 47.]

John Greene was interested not only in the Quidnessett lands but in other sales of territory that were taking place about the same time. February 20, 1647, David Greenman and his brother Edward sold to John Greene, husbandman, of Newport, twenty-two acres of land near the endship or village called Greenend, bounded on the southwest side by the road leading from Newport to Portsmouth. This is now known as the East Main Road.

June 6, 1651, Walter Cunnigiave of Newport and his wife Elizabeth sold to the same John Greene of Newport eighty acres of land in Newport, near unto or in the hamlet of Greenend, abutting on the common highway leading from Greenend to Newport Mill on the west, and on the east by the Great Common.

[Newport Deeds.]

On January 3, 1651, Caleb Carr of Newport (evidently one of the "well affected English inhabitants" interested in the Narragansetts) sold to John Greene of the same place one hundred acres in Narragansett abutting on Quidnessett or Greene's harbor.

[North Kingstown Deeds.]

In 1655 John Greene's name was in the list of the freemen of Newport. He was a commissioner from Newport to the General Court, 1655-56-57-58-60.

[Colonial Records.]

March 10, 1656, several inhabitants of Rhode Island, at that time simply the present Island of Rhode Island, entered into an agreement to purchase the islands of Conanicut and Dutch Island. Richard Smith of Narragansett and John Greene of

Newport were among the purchasers, each buying one-fortieth of the purchase. [Jamestown Records.]

John Greene is said to have been the first man who improved his land there and immediately sowed hay seed where he intended to build his house. The land was purchased April 17, 1657. In January, 1661, Greene sold his purchase, half to John Sanford of Newport and half to Caleb Carr of Newport. Carr's half was bounded north with land of Joseph Clark, and is important because its record furnishes the absolute proof that John¹ Greene of Newport and John¹ Greene of Narragansett or Quidnissett were one and the same person.

September 25, 1685, Joseph Clark, above, of Newport, sold the land which was bounded south by Caleb Carr's land which was formerly in possession of "John Greene, sr., of Narragansett, now deceased," to Francis Brinley.

[Jamestown Records.]

It will be remembered that when John Greene bought the Conanicut land he was called John¹ Greene of Newport, and when the adjacent owner, Joseph Clarke, sold his land, he refers to the same Greene as "John Greene, sr., of Narragansett, deceased."

But to go back to the Narragansett lands. This country aroused the interest not only of Rhode Island but also of Massachusetts and Connecticut settlers. Troubles with the Indians and disagreements as to boundary lines had led to the employment of Major Humphrey Atherton of Boston in negotiations between the Indians and the English, and he made use of the influence he thus acquired to make purchases for himself and his associates, totally disregarding the law of the colony of Rhode Island that purchases of the Indians by those outside the colony should not be considered valid. He obtained a mortgage of the Indians upon the Narragansett lands, foreclosed it and took possession. This act led to many complications, for the mortgage included the lands already possessed by the "well affected English inhabitants" of whom Roger Williams had spoken.

However, a compromise was effected. A meeting of a committee of the Atherton Company was held at Boston, March

23, 1660, and they decided to lay out the northern tract of the Atherton purchase for a plantation. Those inhabitants of Rhode Island (Island of Rhode Island) who already had a grant of lands there, were to be included "provided they will give up all the writings they have received from any of us concerning the same, and give us a discharge upon the said writings, that thereby we may have power of ourselves to lay out as we see cause the remainder of the said land."

[Fones's Records, p. 17.]

It was ordered that those who had allotments in the town were to engage to build upon them within two years, and settle upon them themselves, or cause someone else to do so. If they sold they must sell only to those of whom the Company approved.

This northern tract of land lay between the land of Mr. Richard Smith northward and the River or Brook called Stony River, along the English (Pequot) Path and so to the sea. It was to be divided into forty shares. Twelve of the shares were to be reserved to the Atherton Purchasers, and the other twenty-eight shares were at the disposal of the "well affected English inhabitants" who had bought land there, and they or "the major part of them" were appointed a committee to take in such inhabitants to themselves as they shall judge suitable neighbors to such a society." [Fones's Records.] Two of these Rhode Island settlers were Mr. Caleb Carr and John Greene of Green[end].

John Greene does not appear on the Newport records after 1660, and he obeyed the directions and built at Quidnisset within the required two years, for Richard Smith speaks of his house in 1663.

A meeting of the Atherton Committee was held at Narragansett, July 2, 1663. It was agreed to send to Mr. Thomas Gould, John Greene and the rest of the inhabitants there to meet and decide under which government they chose to be placed, Rhode Island, Massachusetts or Connecticut. They chose to be under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. May 14, 1664, Richard Smith wrote to the committee complaining that John Greene, sr., had been taken from his house at Quidnisset

by a warrant from Rhode Island. He was carried to Newport and called before the court to answer for his adhering to the government of Connecticut. His answers gave offence, but he begged pardon and the court promised him as a freeman of Rhode Island the protection of the colony.

[Colonial Records.]

Differences of opinion in regard to the jurisdiction to which Narragansett belonged still continued, together with agitation concerning the western boundary line, and in May, 1671, the General Assembly ordered the governor to hold a court in Westerly and other places in Narragansett to see how the inhabitants stood regarding their fidelity to the King and the Colony of Rhode Island. Court was held at Aquidneset May 19 and 20. Among the persons who took the oath of loyalty were John¹ Greene and his sons, Henry² Greene and Daniel² Greene.

January 1, 1672, John Greene of Quidnissitt was one of the men engaged in the Fones' purchase, which was confirmed to the twenty-four partners in 1677. In October, 1677, 5000 acres in Narragansett were appropriated for a town to be called East Greenwich, 500 acres near the shore were to be divided into house lots of ten acres each, and 4500 acres were to be divided into farms of ninety acres each. There were to be fifty proprietors, and the previous twenty-four Fones partners were to be included in the number of the fifty East Greenwich proprietors.

July 27, 1679, John Fones, in behalf of himself and his partners, wrote to John Spencer of the East Greenwich purchase asking for a meeting the next day at East Greenwich to discuss the decisions of the General Assembly at their meeting in May, 1679. Among the signers of the letter were John Greene and John Greene, jr. Town lots and ninety-acre farms were drawn soon after. John Greene, sr., drew the ninth house lot in the first ten-acre division, and a ninety-acre farm, the third farm, in the second division. Edward Greene sold both these pieces of land to George Vaughn and in the deeds states that they descended to him by will of his father, John Greene, deceased.

[East Greenwich Deeds.]

John Greene, jr., called at the time Lieut. John Greene of Newport, had a special meeting of the townsmen of East Greenwich called, May 14, 1685, when as a Fones purchaser he was recognized as a townsman and was allowed to draw his lot and farm. He drew the sixth ten-acre lot in the second division and the nineteenth farm in the second division. The lots were laid out June 18 and recorded June 19, 1685.

[East Greenwich Deeds.]

May 1, 1690, John² Greene of Newport sold to Giles Peirce the ten-acre lot in the second division, for goods and money.

February 13, 1707/8, Thomas Langford and wife Sarah of East Greenwich sold to Zachariah Jenkins of Barnstable a ninety-acre farm, the nineteenth farm in the second division of East Greenwich. No deed has yet been found which explains how this farm belonging to Lieut. John Greene of Newport came into the possession of Thomas Langford and his wife Sarah.

John¹ Greene of Quidnissett was appointed Conservator of the Peace for Narragansett, 1678-79. On July 29, 1679, wearied with the differences about the government of Narragansett which "had been so fatal to the prosperity of it and had caused so much animosity in people's minds," he and forty-one others of Narragansett petitioned the King to put an end to the difficulties.

In 1682 he seems to have begun to settle up his affairs. On February 4, 1682, Edward Greenman acknowledged, for himself and brother David, the deed he had given Greene to land in Newport in 1647. Greene and his wife Joan deeded to their sons, Daniel² and James,² land in Quidnisset in return for thirty shillings a year paid by each of them so long as either parent lived. This was March 24, 1681/2. He left a will, as is shown by the deeds of his son Edward, but it was doubtless destroyed in the North Kingstown fire. He died before September 25, 1685.

The children of John¹ Greene and his wife Joan were Lieut. John² Greene of Newport;

Henry² Greene of Quidnisset and "New Gearsey";

Daniel² Greene of Quidnisset;

James² Greene of Quidnisset;

Benjamin² Greene of Quidnisset;

Sarah² Greene, who married Thomas Flounders about 1668. Flanders was executed October 26, 1670, for the murder of Walter House. Edward Greenman and John Greene of Newport had charge of his estate for the widow and her child.

Peter Easton's Notes

Peter Easton, son of Nicholas, was born in 1622. He came to Rhode Island with his father in 1638, married Anne Coggeshall in 1643, and subsequently held the offices of Commissioner, Deputy, Assistant, General Treasurer and Attorney General. He died February 12, 1694. Upon a blank leaf of an almanac which was printed in Cambridge in 1669, Peter Easton wrote the following memoranda:

"Sinc road Iland was planted 31 1638
 [Sinc] nuport began may first 30 1639
 [Sinc] Peter Easton married Nov 15 1643 26
 [Sinc] the windmill was built Aug 2 1663 6
 [Sinc] the first hous built in nuport in May 1639 30
 [Sinc] this Iland planted by English — 1638 31
 [Sinc] we came to new England May 14 1634 35
 [Sinc] I was Borne years forty seven 47

The pointers were Southeast the
 first of January at midnight just
 February the 14 the pointers are South at
 midnight."

This almanac is now in the library of the American Antiquarian Society. A photostat copy of the manuscript notes has been presented to the Rhode Island Historical Society by Mr. Clarence S. Brigham.

A more extensive series of historical notes was made by Peter Easton in a copy of the 1669 edition of Morton's "New

England's Memorial," which he bought on November 19th of that year. This volume is now in the possession of Thomas G. Hazard, Jr., of Narragansett. Some of these notes were reprinted in the Newport Mercury for December 26, 1857, and January 2, 1858.

The items which have a local interest are as follows:

"Peter Easton his Booke bought at Boston for 3s 6d 1669 November 19.

1634. 25 of march this yeare we came aboard the ship at Southhampton to come for New England—Peter Easton, John Easton and their father.

14 of May Nicholas Easton with his two sones Peter & John came ashore in New England.

This year the Eastons wintered at Ipswich one whole winter and the sumer before Part of it.

1635 The begining of this year we came to Nubury.

On Saterday night forty year after came much the like storme blew downe our windmill and did much harme the 28 of august 1675.

This year the Eastons went in the spring to Newbeire then caled agawom and ther builded and planted this was the first seattling of that towne lying on the south side of the Merymake River in New England.

1638 In the begining of this yeare we N. E. J. E. P. E. went to winaconit now hamton and built there. in the begining of this year 1638 the Eastons left Newbery and went and builded at winaconeck now caled Hamton beyond merimack and this was the begining of the year March but beeing put by our purchas by the Disension in the contry when Mr Vane was turned out from beeing governor they went unto Road Iland in June and builded at Porchnuth at the cove and planted there this yeare 1638 15d 4m.

1639 This year 1d 3m we came to newport. In the begining of May this year the Eastons came to Newport in Road Iland and builded ther the first English building and ther planted this year and coming by boat they lodged at the Iland caled coasters harbour the last of Aprill 1639 and the first of

May in the morning gave the Iland the Name of Coasters harbour and from thence came to Newport the same Day.

1641 this year bulls marsh was a fier.

1643 this year the 15 of November Peter Easton was married to An Coggeshall of Newport.

1644 This year the 12 of November yong Nicholas Easton was borne at Newport in 1644.

1645 This year Peter Easton came to live at the end of the beach at the east end thereof.

1654 This year friends first began in the north of old England.

1657 This year friends came over first to Plimouth John Rows Christopher Houlder Robert fowler Robert houghon.

1663 this year we built the first windmill. I had the Quinsey when Samuell Newman dyed of it P. E. 5d 5m 1663

1665 This Aprill 13th day Peter Easton went to the new country to view the new purchas wherof I was one of the purchasers.

this year 1678 19d 11m Peter Easton had the dry Belly ake very sore which continued on till the 1688 now 4d 1m."

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

The Merchants National Bank has issued a 65-page illustrated pamphlet entitled "*Old Providence.*" It contains brief accounts of the more interesting of the old houses and buildings in Providence.

Mr. A. B. Slater's exhaustive study on the local issue of Providence Postage stamps has appeared as an illustrated article in Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News, April 13, 1918.

The Rhode Island Historical Society has issued a special publication entitled "*A List of Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors in the Old French and Indian War 1755-1762.*" It is compiled by the librarian; and contains between 3000 and 4000 names, together with a brief account of the services of each man.

"*Camco Portraiture in America.*" by Howard M. Chapin, has been issued by The Preston & Rounds Co. It contains an

account of George O. Annable, the Providence sculptor, who cut cameo portraits here about 1850.

"*John Pory's Lost Description of Plymouth Colony*," has been published by the Houghton Mifflin Co. It is edited with an introduction and notes by Champlain Burrage and is reprinted from a volume in the John Carter Brown Library.

"*The New Horizon of State and Church*" is the title of a new book by President William H. P. Faunce.

A new edition of Arthur C. Miller's "*How to Keep Bees*" has been issued by the Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture.

Two patriotic songs by Providence men have recently been printed; one entitled "*My Rhode Island*" is by W. H. Peters, and the other "*The Old Flag's Calling You*" is by Edward A. Cranston.

A patriotic address delivered on Washington's birthday before the General Assembly of Rhode Island by Senator Colt has been issued in pamphlet form in white covers.

An illustrated study of Providence Houses by Norman M. Isham constitutes the latest number of the White Pine Monographs.

The Newport Historical Society has published eight addresses on the *Early Religious Leaders of Newport* in an octavo volume of 184 pages.

Notes

Corporal Gorton T. Lippitt, the youngest member of the R. I. H. S., was awarded in March, 1918, the Croix de Guerre, the highest honor that France can bestow upon an American. He volunteered for an especially dangerous piece of work and was slightly wounded on March 18th while accomplishing the work.

The following persons have recently been admitted members of the Society:

Mr. Robert H. I. Goddard.

Mr. Patrick H. Quinn.

Miss Maud Lyman Stevens.

Mr. Robert W. Taft.

Mr. William A. Viall.

During the past quarter the Society has received a number of important gifts. Miss Mary Hazard presented a silver cup marked T. F. which belonged to Thomas Fenner and was mentioned in his inventory of 1719. She also presented a number of early manuscripts pertaining to the Fenner family. Mr. P. A. Coggeshall presented a large collection of Newport Mercurys which were printed before 1800, and which greatly strengthened our file of this important paper.

The Builders Iron Foundry presented a mass of letters, papers and documents dealing with the early years of the company. This material will serve as a very valuable source for the study of industrial and economic conditions in Rhode Island in the nineteenth century.

A set of encyclopedias that once belonged to Moses Brown is one of our recent accessions.

An extensive file of the Providence Gazette and a large collection of manuscripts and letters relating to the Carter and Danforth families, including a commission signed by Benjamin Franklin, have been received as part of the bequest of the late Crawford Carter Allen of Newport. The remainder of the bequest, a number of oil paintings and some other papers, will under the terms of the testament eventually come to the Society.

The most important genealogical collection that the Society has ever received is that left by Mr. A. T. Briggs of Boston. It is to be known as the "Anthony Tarbox Briggs Genealogical Collection," and consists of many volumes of typewritten and manuscript notes. The names in these volumes are all indexed on cards, which are filed alphabetically in a 54-drawer card filing case. The collection also includes a large amount of correspondence on genealogical subjects, and an extensive file of genealogical clippings from the Boston Transcript. The most important part of the collection is perhaps the series of volumes containing the typewritten copies of gravestone records. Mr. Briggs had the gravestone records of 294 cemeteries in Rhode Island and 22 cemeteries of Rhode Island families in nearby states copied and preserved. These cemeteries are scattered through Coventry, West Warwick, Warwick, East

Greenwich, West Greenwich, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton, Westerly, North Kingstown, Cranston, Scituate, Foster and Gloucester.

Many of the stones which he had copied have since been destroyed. The names are in the card index, so that the entire mass of material is easily accessible to the student.

The following members have died during the past quarter:

Mr. Frederic Hayes.

Mr. Stephen Arnold.

Mr. Anthony T. Briggs.

Mr. Eugene W. Mason.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard.

Mr. George Parker Winship has sent us the following note on a book in the Harvard College Library, which gives the names of a number of early eighteenth century Rhode Island booksellers:

"The Vision of Divine Mystery."

Chap. 1. Treats concerning the Melchisedek Order.

Chap. 2. Concerning the Type Temple, with its Antitypes.

Chap. 3. Concerning the Revelations.

Chap. 4. To prove the Doctrine of Perfection, and to detect the Doctrine of Imperfection.

Printed in the year 1732.

16 mo. pp. 87.

[at end:] These Books to be sold by John Angel, Merchant, and Moses Bartlet both of Providence, and Thomas Northup, Ferryman at Boston Neck, and by Peleg Spencer at Greenwich, and by Anthony Arnold, Miller at Smithfield, and Benjamin Bagnal, Watchmaker in Boston."

The old paintings in our portrait gallery are being studied by experts in the hope of identifying the painters. Although the investigations have not been concluded, it seems probable at the present phase of the study, that the Joseph Belcher portrait is by Nathaniel Byfield, and that the portraits of Robert Jenkins and his wife are by Joseph Badger.

In the List of Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors in the Old French and Indian War, it is stated on page 150 that Ebenezer Whiting was probably commissioned Major in 1759. No



VIEW OF
From a carved powder-horn now



IN 1777
Mission of Col. George L. Shepley

reference to him as Major was found either in the official records of the Colony or in the manuscripts at the Society.

However, the following note in Commissary Wilson's orderly book, which was formerly the property of Frederic de Peyster, settles the question:

Under the date of "29th Sept. 1759 Crown Point" appears the following entry:

"Major John Whitting of the Rhode Island Regiment has received a commission as Lieut. Collo. to said Regiment, and Capt. Ebenezer Whitting of the said Regiment has received a Commission as Major, and they are to be obeyed as such."

Gilbert Stuart's birthplace has recently been purchased by Mr. W. R. Greene. He is planning to restore the historic building and occupy it as a residence.

Tyrone Power's Impression of Rhode Island in 1833

On Saturday morning, at 7 A. M. Sept. 28th, quitted Philadelphia; arrived in New York at 2 P. M.; and transferring my baggage from the steamer on the North River to the one about to depart for Providence, and whose wharf lay upon the East River, I had a couple of hours' leisure, which I employed in writing home, for the packet of the 1st of October; and at five o'clock P. M. left the city, in the noblest steam-vessel I had yet seen.

* * * * *

During the night it blew fresh, and the vessel pitched a little, the consequence of which movement was evident in the desertion of the upper deck in the morning. I had noticed it, the evening previous, occupied by sundry little groups reading or chatting, and with more than one couple of merry promenaders: I now made its circuit, meeting with but one adventurer, a lively-looking old gentleman, of whom I inquired where all our passengers were vanished to.

"Most of them in bed yet," said the old gentleman, "or keeping out of the way in one hole or another. If there's any wind or sea, you always find the deck pretty clear till we get round

Point Judith. Once let us get to the other side that hill yonder, and you'll see the swarm begin to muster pretty smart."

I had often heard "Point Judith" mentioned by the New-Yorkers, as the Cockney voyager talks of Sea-reach, or the buoy at the Nore; and here it was close under our lee,—a long, low point of land, with a lighthouse upon it.

We soon after opened the entrance to the fine harbour of Newport, and, as my informant predicted, the deck gradually recovered its population: some came up because they felt, and others because they were told, we had passed Point Judith.

It was about seven o'clock A. M. that we ran alongside the wharf at Newport to land passengers. The appearance of the town, rising boldly from the water's edge, was imposing enough; but trade, judging from the deserted state of the wharves, is now inconsiderable, although formerly of much importance.

After a delay of a quarter of an hour, we once more got under weigh; and one of the chief advantages of a steamer is the ease and facility with which this important movement is effected: nowhere is the management of these immense bodies, in my thinking, so perfect: the commanding position of the wheel, clear of all obstruction, and under the hand of the pilot, whose finger also directs the machinery below, through the medium of a few well-arranged bells,—the absence of all bawling and shouting, and the being independent of transmitted directions, gives these craft facilities which make their movements appear like inspiration.

This system I found prevailing all through the States; and, as far as possible, it would be well to adopt it here. The arrangement of the wheel, or steering apparatus, if I remember rightly, was fully and technically described by Captain Hall. I do not know whether it has in any case been adopted; but if it were enforced upon our crowded rivers, there would, I feel assured, be fewer accidents.

The fogs of the Sound, in this passage,—a highway as much travelled as the Clyde,—and indeed on all the great American rivers, are only to be paralleled by a London specimen about Christmas, in addition to the former being more frequent;

yet accidents arising from running foul are of very rare occurrence, although the desire to drive along is yet stronger than with ourselves.

The river up to Providence is of a breadth and character to command the voyager's attention, but offers little in detail to repay him for it. With the exception of the time devoted to breakfast, which a supply of newly-caught fish, taken on board at Newport, rendered a positive treat to me, I paced the upper deck, according to my custom, until we arrived at Providence, a very thriving place, seated on a commanding ridge, and already having, as viewed from the river, an air and aspect quite city-like.

Here we found a line of coaches drawn up upon the wharf, awaiting our arrival. I had already secured a ticket for the Mail Pilot: and in a few minutes the luggage was packed on; the passengers, four in number, were packed in; and away we went, rolling and pitching, at the heels of as likely a team of four dark bays as I would wish to sit behind. At our first halt, I left the inside to the occupation of my companions,—a handsome girl, with, "I guess," her lover, and a rough specimen of a Western hunter or trader, who had already dubbed my younger companion Captain and myself Major, and invited us both to "liquor with him." I declined, but the Captain, to his evident satisfaction, frankly accepted his offer; and whilst I mounted the box, and the horses were changing, they entered the house together.

Taken from "Impressions of America, during the years 1833, 1834, and 1835." By Tyrone Power, Esq. Volume I, pages 90, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97.

View of Providence, 1777

Hitherto the earliest general view of Providence has been considered to be William Hamlin's engraving of the east side of the Providence River, showing the shipping and houses south from Planet Street. This engraving was made in 1798. Col. George L. Shepley has recently obtained a powder horn on which is carved a still earlier and far more interesting view

of Providence. The carving is signed Stephen Avery and is dated 1777, twenty-one years before the Hamlin engraving was made. The Avery carving is a bird's eye view of the town, showing the principal streets, and also reproducing roughly the more important buildings.

The College Building (University Hall), the First Baptist Meeting House, St. John's Church and the Old State House are clearly shown, the latter with the cupola in the centre instead of at the front where it was placed in subsequent alterations. The Market House is shown with two and a half stories, the extra story not at that time having been added. On the west side of the river the most striking features are the Congregational Church, the predecessor of the Round Top, and the lay-out of Westminster, Weybosset and High Streets. Weybosset bridge is shown crossing the river as it did at that time north of the Market House. A fort is shown at Fox Point, and another just across the river to the west of it. Animals, birds and vessels are scattered about the picture, as ornaments to fill vacant spaces, a device common among early map-makers. A large building is shown on the tongue of land between the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck Rivers, which is perhaps the only extant picture of the "Work House" or Poor House.

It was found impossible to photograph successfully the faint carving on the discolored powder horn, so a facsimile drawing, minutely faithful in detail, was made by Mr. Percy J. Callowhill of Attleboro. This drawing is reproduced in this issue of the Collections. The Stephen Avery who cut the view on the powder horn was probably a revolutionary soldier, and either Stephen Avery of Stonington, son of Charles, who served about New York in 1776 and may have been transferred to Providence in 1777, or Stephen Avery of Norwich, son of Charles, who served in Capt. Lamb's company in 1777 or 1778 and may have been stationed at Providence.

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

(*Continued from p. 55.*)

1776.

19. A map of Connecticut and Rhode Island, with Long Island Sound, &c. 7x9. In the Gentleman's Magazine, London, November, 1776, v. 46, opp. p. 525. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

1776.

20. Des Barras, J. F. W.

A Chart of the Harbour of Rhode Island and Narragansett Bay. By J. F. W. Des Barras. July 20, 1776. 41x28½.

Original in U. S. Engineer Dept. at Newport.

ii Same. Reprint made in 1881 from original plate. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. In the Atlantic Neptune. (1781.)

iv Same. Photograph. R. I. H. S.

v Reduced lithograph 6¼x4¼. R. I. H. S.

The Evening Bulletin, Providence, 2 Aug. 1881, contains a long account about the compilation, printing and reprinting of this chart. R. I. H. S.

1776.

21. Putnam, Lieut.-Col.

"Map of the Narra Gansett Bay, by Lieut-Col. Putnam, Jan. 7, 1776, presented to his Excellency, George Washington, Esq."

This map is listed on page 206 of "The Spark's Catalogue," but Justin Winsor states that "it is not among the maps at Cornell University." Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., v. 6, p. 601. No copy located.

1777.

22. Blaskowitz, Charles.

A Topographical chart of the Bay of Narragansett in the Province of New England, with all the isles contained therein, among which Rhode Island and Connonicut have been par-

ticularly surveyed. By Charles Blaskowitz. London, 1777. 37x25. In Faden's "The North American Atlas," 1777.

- ii Same. With place of imprint omitted. In Faden's "Atlas of battles of the American Revolution." (1845).
- iii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.
- iv Photograph of i. R. I. H. S.
- v Manuscript copy in colors by Lewis Peckham in 1808. 37x25. R. I. H. S.
- vi Manuscript copy in colors 16½x13½ in Library of Congress. Faden Col. No. 89.

1777.

23. Blaskowitz, Charles.

("The French Blaskowitz.") Plan de la Baie de Narraganset dans la Nouvelle Angleterre. Levé par Charles Blaskowitz et publié a Londres en 1777. Dressé . . . par ordre de M. de Sartine . . . 1780. (In French.) 23x16 R. I. H. S.

- ii Same in "Neptune Americo Septentrional . . . (1780).
- iii Reduced photograph in vol. 1, p. 9 of Mason's inlaid extra illustrated, "Reminiscences of Newport." R. I. H. S.
- iv Reduced in Mag. of American History, July, 1879, p. 424. R. I. H. S.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

24. Isham, Norman M.

A Map showing the Revolutionary Fortifications in R. I. 11x9 Line cut in Field's "Revolutionary Defences in Rhode Island," opp. 148. R. I. H. S.

1778

25. Denison, J.

(Map of the island of Rhode Island, showing Military operations in Sullivan's Expedition of 1778.) Manuscript in colors. 19x39¾. In R. I. Sec. of State's office.

- ii Reduced line cut 3¾x7. In Stone's "Our French Allies," p. 109. R. I. H. S.

- iii From Stone. In Winsor's Narr. & Crit. Hist., vol. 6, p. 598. R. I. H. S.
- iv Reduced line cut $8\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{3}{4}$ in Field's "Revolutionary Defences of Rhode Island," opp. p. 142. R. I. H. S.

1777-8

26. Denison, J.

(Map of the Military Operations in 1777-8 on Rhode Island.) Manuscript. In Massachusetts Historical Society.

- ii Lithograph. 21×18 . In Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc., vol. 22, p. 350. R. I. H. S.
- iii Lithograph of section of same. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 23\frac{3}{4}$. In Cullum's "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defences of Narragansett Bay." 1884, Plate II. R. I. H. S.
- iv Photograph of iii, inlaid in the extra illustrated edition of Mason's "Reminiscences of Newport," p. 282. R. I. H. S.
- v Same. Photostat of iv. 4×13 . R. I. H. S.

Field states that there may have been three of these manuscript maps. One is in R. I. Sec. of State's Office, (23); one is in the Mass. Historical Society (24), and one was sent to Connecticut. This may be the one now in Massachusetts Historical Society.

1778

27. Cullum, George W.

Map of Narragansett Bay, R. I., 1778. $11 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. In Cullum's "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defenses of Narragansett Bay." 1884. R. I. H. S.

1778

28. Dennis, Benjamin L.

Map Island of Rhode Island showing battle lines.

- ii Line cut 6×4 in Providence Journal June 21, 1908, 4th sec. R. I. H. S.
- iii Same as ii, excerpt scrap book. v. 16, p. 18. R. I. H. S.

1778

29. Foge, Edw.

Plan of Rhode Island. The Harbour, the Adjacent Islands and Coast. Edw. Foge, Lieut. of Artillery 1778. Manuscript. In British Museum. Crown. CXX. 42.

ii Photograph. $13\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. R. I. H. S.

iii Photograph. 11×6 . In Hulbert, v. 5, No. 16.
Winsor gives the name as Edw. Page.

1778

30. Lewis, S.

A Map of Part of Rhode Island, shewing the Positions of the American and British Armies at the Siege of Newport, and the subsequent Action on the 29th of August, 1778. Philadelphia (1778). $16\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. In John Marshall's "Life of Washington." Philadelphia, 1807.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. In Atlas to Marshall's "Life of Washington." 1832.

iv Reduced facsimile. Line cut $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. R. I. H. S.

v Lithograph $11 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. In R. I. Hist. Tracts, No. 6, 1878. R. I. H. S.

vi Line Cut. In Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., v. 6, p. 596. R. I. H. S.

1778

31. Attacks upon Rhode Island, Aug. 4, 1778. Manuscript in colors. 15×21 . 1778. In Library of Congress. Faden Col., No. 88.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1778

32. Plan de Rhode Island et les differentes Operations de la flotte Francoises et des troupes Americaines commandées par le Major General Sullivan . . . 1778. Manuscript in colors. 14×30 . Inset. References. In Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. Manuscript. In Spark's Collections at Cornell University.

- iv Same as iii reproduced in Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., v. 6, p. 602. R. I. H. S.

1778

33. The Siege of Rhode Island, taken from Mr. Brindley's house, on the 25th of Aug., 1778. 5x8½. In The Gentleman's Magazine. Feb., 1779, v. 49, opp. p. 101. R. I. H. S.

This is a view and not a map, but is included in "A List of Maps of America" issued by the Library of Congress.

1778

34. A Map of the bay of Narragansett with the islands therein and part of the country adjacent. Manuscript in colors. 17x13 (1778). In Library of Congress. Faden Col. No. 87.

- ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1778

35. Carte des positions occupées par les troupes Américaines après leur retraite de Rhode Island, le 30 Aout, 1778.

In Spark's Collection at Cornell University.

- ii Same. Entitled "Lafayette's plan of Narragansett Bay, 1778," in Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., v. 6, p. 600. R. I. H. S.

1778

36. Kitchin, Thomas.

A map of the Colony of Rhode Island: with the adjacent Parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, &c. By Thos. Kitchin, Senr. 7x9½. In The London Magazine, 1778, v. 47, p. 513.

- ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

1778

37. Le Rouge, G. L.

Port de Rhode Island de Narraganset Baye. Publie—par le chevalier des Barras, Londres 1776. Traduit de l'Anglais et augmenté d'après celui de Blaskowitz. Publié a Londres en 1777. Paris 1778. Inset plan de Newport. Two sheets 27¼x19¾ each. In Le Rouge's Pilote Americain Septentrional. Nos. 11-12. Inset Map of Newport. This is Jeffrey's 1774 map recut with additions in French.

- ii Photostat. Four sheets. R. I. H. S.

1780

38. Lodge, John.

An Accurate Map of Rhode Island, Part of Connecticut and Massachusetts, Shewing Admiral Arbuthnot's Station in Blocking up Admiral Ternay. (1780). Jno. Lodge Sculp. 10½x15. In the Political Magazine, London, 1780, v. 1, opp. p. 692.

- ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

1780

39. A New and Accurate Map of Connecticut and Rhode Island from the best Authorities. (1780). 10x13. In the Universal Magazine, London. Oct., 1780, v. 66, opp. p. 169.

- ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

1780

40. Plan de Rhodes-Islands et position de l'Armée Françoise a Newport. (1780). Manuscript. 21x44. Rochambeau 38. In Library of Congress.

- ii Photostat in R. I. H. S.

1780

41. Plan de la ville, port et rade de Newport avec une partie de Rhode Island occupée par l'armée Française . . . (1780). Manuscript in colors. 23x24. Rochambeau 39 in Library of Congress.

- ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1780

42. Plan de la ville, du port, et de la rade de New-port et Rhode Island. Débarquement en 1780. Manuscript. 19x38. Rochambeau 40 in Library of Congress.

- ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1780

43. Plan de la position de l'armée Française autour de New-port et du mouillage de l'escadre dans la rade de cette ville, 1780. Manuscript in colors. 46x58. Rochambeau 41 in Library of Congress.

- ii Photostat in R. I. H. S.

1781

44. Plan de Rhode Island. $38\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ ms. in colors, showing position of French forces in 1781. R. I. H. S.

1781

45. The Defences of Newport, R. I., 1781, from a French Mss. chart. Engraved. Names in French. 15×6 . G. L. Shepley.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1782

46. Marche de l'armée Française de Providence a la riviere du Nord. Three sheets manuscript (1782). Rochambeau 42-44 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1782

47. (Cote de York-town a Boston. Marches de l'armée.) Manuscript in colors 17×65 (1782). Rochambeau 65 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1782

48. (Different camps de l'armée de York-town a Boston) $10\frac{1}{2} \times 36\frac{1}{2}$ (1782). Rochambeau 64 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1789

49. Clark, Matthew.

Chart of the Coast of America from New York to Rhode Island, and from George's Bank to Rhode Island. Printed for and sold by Matthew Clark. Boston. Octbr. 1789. L. O. C. 3667.

ii Photostat of Rhode Island section. R. I. H. S.

This chart also contains a view of the coast line.

1794

50. Morse, J.

A Map of Rhode Island. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. In Morse's "The American Geography," 1794, opp. p. 338.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

This is the earliest printed map of the State of Rhode Island.

1795

51. Harris, Caleb.

A map of the State of Rhode Island; taken mostly from Surveys by Caleb Harris. Harding Harris, delineavt. Saml Hill, Sculp. Boston. Engraved for Carter and Wilkinson, Providence, 1795. $21\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$. R. I. H. S.

- ii Same. Reprints struck from the old plate. These can be distinguished by the paper. There were two issues of restrikes. One set was made from a transfer in March, 1895. R. I. H. S.
- iii Reduced halftone $5\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. In Field's State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. 1902. Vol. 1, p. 271. R. I. H. S.
- iv In Rhode Island Imprints. 1914 and 1915 edition. Struck from same plate as iii. R. I. H. S.
- v Same. Reduced half tone $5\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ misdated 1798. From Prospectus of Field's book. (cf. iii). R. I. H. S.

This map is usually described as the earliest printed map of Rhode Island. It is the first map of Rhode Island printed in the state and the first map of Rhode Island published as a separate map, although the Morse map of 1794 which appeared in *The American Geography* is really the earliest printed map of the state. However, the Morse map is much smaller than the Harris map and is evidently based on earlier maps and adds nothing to geographical knowledge, while the Harris map is based on original surveys and gives much detail not shown on any previous maps.

The original plate is preserved at R. I. H. S.

1795

52. Harris, Harding.

The State of Rhode Island; compiled from the Surveys and Observations of Caleb Harris. By Harding Harris. J. Smither, Sculp. (n. p. n. d.) $13\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$.

- ii Same. In Carey's American Atlas, 1795, No. 7. R. I. H. S.
- iii Same. In Carey's American Atlas, 1796, No. 7.

- iv Same. In Carey's General Atlas, 1796, No. 29. R. I. H. S.
- v In Carey's General Atlas, 1802, No. 29.
- vi In Carey's General Atlas, 1809, No. 7.
- vii In Carey's General Atlas, 1814, No. 10.
- viii In Carey's General Atlas, 1818, No. 10.
- ix Excerpt from Carey's General Atlas, No. 10. R. I. H. S.

This is really a variant edition of the Harris map. No. 51.

1795

53. Scott, Joseph.

Rhode Island. 6x7½. In the United States Gazetteer. Philadelphia, 1795.

- ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1796

54. Harris, Harding.

Rhode Island and Connecticut, 7½x12¾. In Morse's "The American Universal Geography." 3d ed. 1796. Pt. 1, p. 433.

This map is a reduction of the larger Harris map.

1796

55. Tanner, B.

The State of Rhode Island, from the latest surveys, 1796. B. Tanner del't & sculpt. 17x13. Engraved for the American edition of Winterbotham's America. In Reid's edition of Winterbotham's "The American Atlas," 1796, No. 8.

- ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

This map is based on the earlier maps of Harris.

1797

56. Sotzmann, D. F.

Rhode Island entworfen von D. F. Sotzmann. In colors, 14x19. Hamburg, 1797.

- ii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

This is the first map of Rhode Island to give soundings. These are based on Blaskowitz's chart.

(1798-1800)

57. Payne.

Rhode Island. Engraved for Payne's Geography. Published by J. Low, New York, 9 7/16x7¾.

Samuel Mann's Revolutionary Memoranda

A series of almanacs were recently sold at auction in Boston which contained on their margins manuscript notes made by Samuel Mann of Wrentham during the Revolution. The memoranda which relate to Rhode Island are as follows:

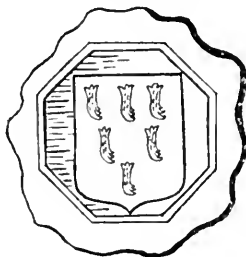
1777

"Return from Warwick Campain, 3 weeks 1 day, stationed at the house of Mr. Wells" (January); "May 21 was Draughted into the Continental Army and Paid £5;" "30th day (Sept.) marched in the Expedition for Rhode Island;" "Oct. 2 arrived at Sokonet;" "Samuel Man Returned from Sokonet Rhode Island Expedition, 31 days;" Thanksgiving "Gen. Gates his Victory over the British Hessian Troops at Ticonderoga, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne," etc. The death record includes five from small pox, of which three are of persons "inoculated" and one "died the natural way at home."

1778

"2d Town meeting: Wrenth, Parrish set off for a town by the Name of Franklin" (Feb. 20); "The first week in June: Foxborro' Township, 'c. Dark Swamp is incorporated into a Township and obtains the name of Foxborough;" (May) "24: the regulars landed from Rhode Island and Plunder the town of Bristol, Burn the Houses and carry off some captives;" "Count Estaigne Vice Admiral of France arrives with a powerful fleet in concert with America anchors at Point Judith a8 day" (July) with notice of Estaigne's captures of British ships of war, with merchandize bound to New York to supply our enemies; "The Bloody Battle of Rhode Island, 29 day (August); Admiral Estaigne arrives in Charles River and fortifies George's Island;" "Bedford burned by the Regulars, 6 day" (Sept.); "The important Battle of Monmouth, Gen. Washington and Sir Henry Clinton, 28 day (June), and local events." (From Libbie's catalogue.)

The Sweet Seal



JAMES SWEET'S SEAL

The seal, of which a reproduction appears above, was used upon a letter dated at Warwick June 19th, 1662, and written by James Sweet. (Prov. Town Papers 0127). The heraldic device is "6 bears (or lions) paws erased 3, 2, 1."

James Sweet was born about 1622 and was the son of John Sweet of Salem and Providence and his wife Mary, who later married Ezekiel Holliman. James Sweet married Mary Greene about 1654. James Sweet probably inherited the seal from his father and it is possible that it may serve as a clue in tracing the English ancestry of John Sweet. No such arms are given in Papworth, nor under the name of Sweet or Swett in Burke, but as there is no complete list of English arms, this is not surprising.

FORM OF LEGACY

*“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of
dollars.”*

AUG 12 1918

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XI

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No. 4

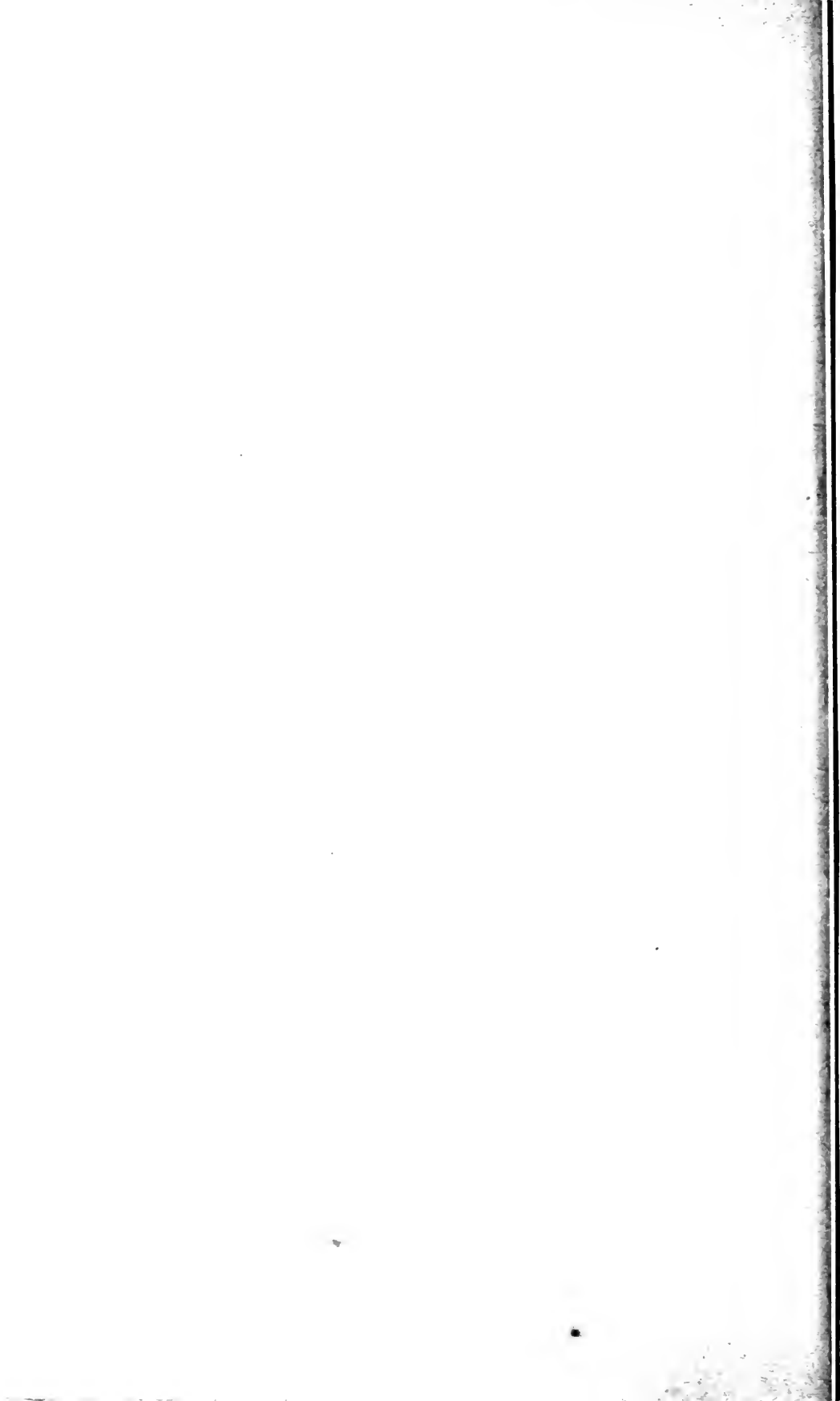
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PORTRAIT OF JOHN CARTER
Printed by Samuel Brown

RHODE
HISTORICAL



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SOCIETY

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October, 1918

No. 4.

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John Carter

John Carter, printer, publisher, journalist, patriot, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1745, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, August 19, 1814. He was the son of John Carter, who was born in 1713, and married, July 3, 1733, Elizabeth Spriggs in Christ Church, Philadelphia, and was a descendant of John Carter, an early settler in upper Norfolk, Virginia. Elizabeth Spriggs Carter "died February 20, 1760, in the 47th year of her age." Ann Carter, daughter of John and Elizabeth Spriggs Carter, "died March 1, 1768, in the 26th year of her age."

May 14, 1769, he married Amey Crawford, second daughter of Capt. John and Abijah (Bowen) Crawford, granddaughter of Capt. John and Amey (Whipple) Crawford, and great-granddaughter of Gideon and Freelove (Fenner) Crawford. She was born November 7, 1744, and died December 18, 1806. Her ancestor Gideon Crawford, son of James and Anna (Weir) Crawford, descendant of James Lindsay, first

Earl of Crawford, was born in Lanark, Scotland, December 26, 1651, and died in Providence, October 10, 1707.

In John Carter's Bible, and in his handwriting, is this entry :

"John Carter and Amey Crawford, (2nd Daughter of Capt. John Crawford of Providence) were married on Sunday morning, May 14, 1769, at 8 o'clock, by the Reverend, learned and pious John Graves, Missionary from the Society in England for propagating the Gospel."

In August, 1767, after an apprenticeship with Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, John Carter moved to Providence, and became associated with the Providence Gazette, a weekly publication, at that time, and for many years after, the only paper in the town. November 12, 1768, the business came into his possession, and, excepting the time between November 2, 1793 and May 9, 1799, when William Wilkinson was a partner, so remained until February 12, 1814, when failing health forced his retirement.

The year before, in 1813, friends persuaded him to publish a semi-weekly edition of the Gazette, but the promise of adequate support was small and the venture never materialized.

The history of John Carter is written in the pages of the paper he so long owned and controlled. Its varying fortunes were his, and its far-reaching influence was the result of his able and patient labors. The complications of management increased as the burdens of war grew heavier, but he never faltered, and only laid his task aside when physical ills compelled.

The difficulties besetting the path of newspaper men in those days are frankly stated in the notice of January 1, 1814.

"War prices being attached to every article made use of in the Printing Business, as well as to the common necessities of life, imperiously compels the Editor of the Providence Gazette (after 48 years' laborious attention to the duties of his profession) to call upon all persons in arrear to him for News-Papers, Advertisements, and other Printing Work, to make immediate Payment, which will highly oblige him, at this crisis of uncommon difficulty. The several accounts will

be prepared; and although small, the aggregate amount would enable him to pay his Paper Maker, meet the demands of creditors he is anxious to pay, and obtain for himself and Family the common comforts of life. These are his objects, and the height of his speculations."

In 1787 this appeal was published.

"The Editor to His Readers: In August next (1787) 20 years will have elapsed since the editor of this Gazette was first concerned in its publication. From some of the subscribers (who still favor him with their custom) nothing has been received during so long a period, and many others remain indebted from five to 15 years. All in arrears for one year or more, are earnestly requested to pay. Those who have been several years indebted are particularly informed, that unless their accounts are speedily and honorably closed, their papers must and will be stopt. He reluctantly observes that for some years passed he has not received from the whole of his subscribers a sufficiency to defray even the charge of paper whereon the Gazette has been printed, which is but an inconsiderable part of the constant incidental expense."

The first John Carter ledger, showing accounts with subscribers during the period from November, 1768, to July, 1775, attests the accuracy of the statements quoted.

William Goddard, original owner of the Gazette, also felt the need of prompt payments, for, on April 26, 1763, he published the following request:

"The great expense of carrying on the Printing Business obliges the Printer hereof, to request those persons who have generously favored him with their custom, and are in arrears for the first half year of this Paper, to pay the same as soon as convenient, that he may be the better enabled to serve them for the future."

From William Carter's diary it appears his father was seized with a paralytic shock, April 30, 1814, that deprived him of the power of speech, and the use of his right arm. In the previous summer a less severe attack interfered with many of his activities.

His long term of service as Postmaster of Providence is evidence of the ever faithful attention he always gave to mat-

ters entrusted to his care. Appointed in July, 1772, he held the office continuously for twenty years, until June, 1792, when he resigned. His Commission was dated September 25, 1775, and was signed by his former employer, Benjamin Franklin, then Postmaster-General.

As a member of the Committee of Correspondence during the Revolutionary period he discharged the duties of the position with credit and distinction.

His valedictory appeared in the issue of February 12, 1814.

"THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE, the first Paper established in this town, has been published by the present Editor for more than forty-five years, during which period he has endeavoured to make it the vehicle of correct and seasonable intelligence; and has spared no pains to effect an object so important. Its columns have ever been open for the reception of temperate discussions of public affairs; respectful remonstrances to government; addresses to those who filled high, responsible stations; and appeals to the people when their independence has been endangered. It has been enriched by the productions of ingenious correspondents; has abounded with original essays on political, literary, moral and religious subjects; and, since the dawn of our glorious revolution, has unceasingly disseminated the orthodox political principles of the WASHINGTON school. In fine, it has ever been the Editor's ardent wish that the GAZETTE should be replete with useful information; that while it arrested the attention of the scholar, it might not be unacceptable to the agriculturalist and merchant; and the convictions that it has generally attained that object, affords him great satisfaction.

"But the effects of a serious indisposition, added to the infirmities of increasing years, render him diffident of his abilities, further to prosecute a laborious occupation, advantageously to himself, and with the approbation of his readers; especially when he considers the present one of the most important eras in the political world, and one that requires for the Editor of a public Paper, who would deserve the patronage of an enlightened and commercial people, the judgement and experience of ripened years, combined with the energy, the activity and the ambition of youth. Upon these considerations, therefore, he has relinquished the Editorship of the GAZETTE and has transferred the Establishment to Messrs. BROWN & WILSON, by whom it will, in future, from this date, be printed and published, and while he em-

braces this opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to the public, for past favours conferred on him, and to wish his old friends and customers prosperity, success and happiness, he would solicit their attention and patronage to his young friends and worthy successors, who are both natives of this town, and whom from an intimate acquaintance (they having both served in his Office as diligent and faithful Apprentices) he can with confidence recommend."

The obituary notice in the Gazette of August 20, 1814, expresses the esteem of his fellow citizens, and the value of his services as a journalist and patriot.

"DEATHS.

"We have the melancholy task of announcing the decease of our worthy predecessor, JOHN CARTER, Esq., who closed his honourable career of life yesterday morning, aged 69 years.—His capability as a correct Printer was sufficiently evinced in the discharge of his Editorial duties as Proprietor of this Paper for upwards of forty-five years.—His merits as a man are duly appreciated by all who had an opportunity of observing his sterling integrity, genuine patriotism, and the pure philanthropy of his nature.

"Mr. Carter was born in the city of Philadelphia, and served his apprenticeship with that distinguished statesman and patriot, Benjamin Franklin, Esq. He commenced the Editorship of this Gazette in the year 1767, in conjunction with Mrs. Sarah Goddard, and from November, in the subsequent year, continued sole Editor until the present year; and during the whole period, his paper was remarkable for accuracy of execution and correctness of sentiment and principle. During the whole of our revolutionary contest, he was the firm champion of his country, and the columns of his paper teemed with sound patriotism and animating exhortations. After that period he manifested himself the true friend of his country, and was zealous in his endeavours to induce the people of this State to adopt the present Constitution of the United States. Attached to that Constitution, he ever defended it from the violence of its first, and of its more modern enemies, and gloried that he was a disciple of WASHINGTON, under whose administration it was preserved spotless. Before the revolution he was appointed Postmaster in this town under the commission of Dr. Franklin, and continued in that office until the year 1792, when he resigned.

"The funeral will be attended to-morrow afternoon, immediately after Divine service, from his late dwelling-house."

The inscription placed by his daughters on the grave stone in St. John's Churchyard, Providence, briefly but aptly tells of his loyalty to the cause of the Revolution, and the high regard in which his memory was held.

"Sacred
To the Memory of
JOHN CARTER, ESQ.
Who departed this life,
at Providence Aug. 19, 1814,
Aged 69 years.

He was a native of Philadelphia, where he served as an apprentice in the printing business under Dr. Franklin; he removed to Providence, in the year 1767; and became proprietor and editor of the Providence Gazette, in which ably conducted paper, he warmly and boldly advocated the cause of his country, through the whole period of the Revolution.

He was highly respected as an editor; and for his fair and honourable conduct, in all his relations of life.

Erected by his daughters."

No likeness of him is known to exist, although it has been claimed a pencil sketch by Hoppin was made from life, or, at least, during his lifetime. This, however, is hardly probable as reference is made to securing such a picture in a correspondence in 1853, between his grandson, Nicholas Brown, Jr., one time United States Consul at Rome, Italy, and a son-in-law, Walter Raleigh Danforth, fourth Mayor of Providence. It is possible the Hoppin, who made the sketch, knew his subject, and drew from memory, although there is some reason to doubt even this. The painting executed in Rome about this time by Samuel Brown, was made with the aid of the Hoppin sketch, and suggestions given the artist by Mr. Nicholas Brown, Jr., who was then abroad. Referring to the painting

a grand-daughter, Sophia Barnes Allen (Mrs. Richard Bowen Allen) remarks, in a memorandum in her own handwriting, it is "a good painting but not a correct likeness." It belonged to Mrs. Allen, and from her passed to her son, Crawford Carter Allen, lately deceased, and is in the possession of his widow, Maud Corsi Allen, at whose death it will become the property of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The Hoppin pencil sketch belongs to John Carter's great-great-grandson, John Carter Brown Woods, the gift of Mrs. Crawford Carter Allen. Had he lived a while longer his portrait would surely have been done from life, after the custom of the period, by some of the many artists of the time, whose works adorn, more or less, many homes and galleries in this vicinity. The Rev. John Murray, an eminent Unitarian clergyman of Boston, was said to resemble John Carter so closely that he might be his double, and for this reason arrangements were made in the summer of 1852 to have Dr. Murray's portrait copied by the distinguished Rhode Island artist, James Sullivan Lincoln. Before this was accomplished the pencil sketch was secured and Samuel Brown's work was finished.

A suggestion of resemblance in the Hoppin sketch and the engraving of the Murray portrait explains the desire to secure a copy of the latter, and shows the Samuel Brown painting to be an ideal and not a likeness.

The three pictures in this issue were made from the Samuel Brown painting, the Hoppin pencil sketch and the engraving of the Rev. John Murray, published in the Memorial History of Boston, 1881, Osgood & Co.

JOHN CARTER BROWN WOODS.

JOHN CARTER DESCENDANTS.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN AND AMEY (CRAWFORD) CARTER, ACCORDING TO MEMORANDA IN JOHN CARTER'S BIBLE, WERE:

1. Ann Carter "born on Monday, Feb. 26, 1770, 6 minutes before 12 at noon". d. June 16, 1798. "She was buried in the North Burial Ground, in the Inclosure of the Brown Family, and her Husband hath erected a hand-

- some Marble Monument to her Memory." m. Nov. 3, 1791, Nicholas Brown, b. April 4, 1769—d. Sept. 27, 1841, son Nicholas & Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown.
2. Benjamin Bowen Carter, (M. D.) "born on Monday, Dec. 16, 1771, at 2 P. M." "died in the City of New York on Sunday Morning, April 24, 1835, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 Oclk. A. M."
 3. John Carter, Jr. "born on Sunday, March 27, 1774, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 in the morning." "died Tuesday, February 21, 1815, about 11 o'clock before noon." "He was interred in the Episcopal Church Yard, funeral Service by the Reverend Nathan B. Crocker."
 4. Crawford Carter "born on Friday, Nov. 10, 1775, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P. M." "died on Monday, January 11, 1779, at 8 in the Morning."
 5. (Son) Carter "born on Thursday, March 20, 1777, at 12 at night—not named, having survived only 14 Hours." "Died March 21, 1777, at 2 in the afternoon."
 6. Rebecca Carter "born on Saturday, August 22, 1778, between 6 and 7 in the morning." "died June 20, 1837, at 5 to 7 P. M." m. Sept. 20, 1801, Amos Throop Jenckes, b. July 4, 1778—d. "Havana, Cuba", July 8, 1809, son of John & Freelove (Crawford) Jenckes.
 7. James Carter "born on Thursday, September 14, 1780, at 1 in the morning." "supposed to be dead. The last heard of him he was in the Privateer Paul Jones about 1812."
 8. Crawford Carter "born on Monday, March 11, 1782, at 1 in the morning." d. July 27, 1868.
 9. (Daughter) Carter "born on Wednesday, June 4, 1783, not named, having lived only 3 months and 5 Days." d. Sept. 9, 1783.
 10. William Carter "born on Monday, Nov. 9, 1785, at 11 in the morning." "died at St. Francisville (Louisiana) about the 10th August, 1821, (as per Letter from that place.)"
 11. Huldah Maria Carter "born on Saturday, April 14, 1787.



PORTRAIT OF JOHN CARTER
Pencil sketch by Hoppin



REV. JOHN MURRAY

He was said to have resembled John Carter

at 2 in the afternoon." "died November 13, 1842, at 8 o'clock A. M."

12. Elizabeth Ann Carter "born on Thursday, March 11, 1790, at 8 o'clock in the morning." "died at her residence, No. 9 Meeting St., Feb. 3rd, 1876, at 8 o'clock in the morning." "m. at St. John's Church, June 12, 1811, Walter Raleigh Danforth," b. Apr. 1, 1787—d. Aug. 11, 1861, fourth Mayor of Providence, s. Job & Sarah (Coy) Danforth.

CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS AND ANN (CARTER) BROWN :

1. Nicholas Brown, Jr., Oct. 2, 1792—March 2, 1859. He married 1st July 5, 1820, his 2nd cousin, Abby Mason, July 17, 1800—Nov. 7, 1822, descendant of John, and Abby (Smith) Brown, of Power St. No issue. 2nd November 22, 1831, Caroline Matilda Clements, ——— 1809—July 9, 1879.
2. Moses Brown, Sept. 2, 1793—July 17, 1794.
3. Anne Carter Brown, "October 11, 1794"—May 1, 1828, m. June 18, 1822, John Brown Francis, May 31, 1791—Aug. 9, 1864, s. John & Abby (Brown) Francis.
4. John Carter Brown, August 28, 1797—June 10, 1874, m. June 23, 1859, Sophia Augusta Brown, Oct. 29, 1825—Feb. 28, 1909, dau. Patrick & Harriot (Thayer) Brown.

CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS AND CAROLINE MATILDA (CLEMENTS) BROWN, JR. :

1. Alfred Nicholas Brown, Sept. 16, 1832—Aug. 12, 1864, m. May 9, 1857, Anna Mauran, May 26, 1828—May 9, 1882, dau. Dr. Joseph & Sophia (Sterry) Mauran.
2. Anne Mary Brown, Feb. 10, 1835—March 22, 1837.
3. Anne Mary Brown, March 9, 1837—Jan. 4, 1903, m. June 30, 1860, Rush Christopher Hawkins, Sept. 14, 1831, s. Lorenzo Dow & Louisa Maria (Hutchinson) Hawkins. No issue.
4. John Carter Brown, March 16, 1840—Feb. 19, 1907, m. April 16, 1869, Ann Crawford Allen, dau. Crawford & Sarah Senter (Crocker) Allen. No issue.

5. Caroline Matilda Clements Brown, Oct. 28, 1841—April 6, 1892, m. June 17, 1876, N. Paul Bajnotti. No issue.
6. Robert Grenville Brown, June 17, 1847—Feb. 7, 1896, m. June 17, 1895, Elena Rhodes, dau. James Aborn & Rosa Marina (da Costa) Rhodes.

CHILDREN OF ALFRED NICHOLAS AND ANNA (MAURAN) BROWN:

1. dau. Feb. 5, 1859, d. in infancy.
2. son, July 16, 1861, d. in infancy.
3. Nicholas Brown, Sept. 23, 1862—Oct. 8, 1891. unm.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT GRENVILLE AND ELENA (RHODES) BROWN:

1. Grenville Paul Nicholas Brown, April 27, 1896—Jan. 30, 1897.

CHILDREN OF JOHN BROWN* AND ANNE CARTER (BROWN) FRANCIS:

1. Abby Francis, Sept. 8, 1823—Oct. 19, 1841, unm.
2. John Francis, March 17, 1825—Jan. 22, 1826.
3. Anne Brown Francis, April 23, 1828—Aug. 24, 1896, m. July 12, 1848, Marshall Woods, Nov. 28, 1824—July 13, 1899, s. Alva & Almira (Marshall) Woods.
 *(John Brown Francis m. 2nd, May 22, 1832, his cousin, Elizabeth Francis, Jan. 27, 1796—June 14, 1866, widow of Henry Harrison, and dau. of Thomas Willing and Dorothy (Willing) Francis.
 Ch. 1. Elizabeth, March 12, 1833—May 2, 1901.
 No issue.
2. Sally, March 31, 1834—June 4, 1904. No issue.
3. Sophia Harrison, May 23, 1836—Sept. 23, 1860, m. Jan. 12, 1860, George William Adams, Oct. 15, 1834—Oct. 13, 1883, s. Seth & Sarah (Bigelow) Adams. No issue.
4. John Brown, Feb. 11, 1838—Feb. 24, 1870. No issue.)

CHILDREN OF MARSHALL AND ANNE BROWN (FRANCIS)
WOODS:

1. Abby Francis Woods, May 27, 1849—March 10, 1895, m. Oct. 15, 1873, Samuel Appleton Brown Abbott, Mar. 6, 1846, s. Josiah Gardner & Caroline (Livermore) Abbott.
2. John Carter Brown Woods, June 12, 1851, unm.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL APPLETON BROWN AND ABBY FRANCIS (WOODS) ABBOTT:

1. Helen Francis Abbott, July 29, 1874, m. June 8, 1897, Maurice King Washburn, Oct. 3, 1872, s. Roscoe Stetson & Mary Fessenden (Sayles) Washburn.
2. Madeleine Livermore Abbott, Nov. 2, 1876, m. Nov. 27, 1900, John Ormsbee Ames, Jan. 9, 1872, s. William & Harriette Fletcher (Ormsbee) Ames.
3. Anne Francis Abbott, Sept. 8, 1878, m. Dec. 2, 1903, Charles Alexander Kilvert, Jan. 14, 1874, s. Samuel Whalley & Elizabeth (Dun) Kilvert.
4. Caroline Livermore Abbott, April 25, 1880.

CHILDREN OF MAURICE KING AND HELEN FRANCIS (ABBOTT)
WASHBURN:

1. Maurice King Washburn, May 18, 1898.
2. Francis Washburn, Dec. 12, 1902—Aug. 24, 1903.
3. John Carter Brown Washburn, Dec. 11, 1903.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES ALEXANDER AND ANNE FRANCIS (ABBOTT) KILVERT:

1. Elizabeth Francis Kilvert, Feb. 27, 1905.
2. Anne Woods Kilvert, May 13, 1908.
3. Jean Dun Kilvert, March 16, 1910—Sept. 27, 1910.
4. Priscilla Marshall Kilvert, Feb. 19, 1912.

CHILDREN OF JOHN CARTER AND SOPHIA AUGUSTA (BROWN)
BROWN:

1. John Nicholas Brown, Dec. 17, 1861—May 1, 1900, m. Sept. 8, 1897, Natalie Bayard Dresser, dau. George Warren & Susan Fish (LeRoy) Dresser.

2. Harold Brown, Dec. 24, 1863—May 10, 1900, m. Oct. 4, 1892, Georgette Wetmore Sherman, dau. William Watts & Annie Derby Rogers (Wetmore) Sherman. No issue.
3. Sophia Augusta Brown, April 21, 1867, m. Oct. 7, 1885, William Watts Sherman, Aug. 4, 1842—Jan. 22, 1912, s. Watts & Sarah Maria (Gibson) Sherman.

CHILDREN OF JOHN NICHOLAS AND NATALIE BAYARD (DRESSER) BROWN:

1. John Nicholas Brown, Feb. 21, 1900.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM WATTS AND SOPHIA AUGUSTA (BROWN) SHERMAN:

1. Irene Muriel Augusta Sherman, June 9, 1887, m. Sept. 8, 1910, Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Dec. 23, 1876, s. George Lewis & Rhobie (McMaster) Gillespie.
2. Mildred Constance Sherman, July 3, 1888, m. Nov. 25, 1911, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, The Baron Camoys, Jan. 28, 1884.

CHILDREN OF LAWRENCE LEWIS AND IRENE MURIEL AUGUSTA (SHERMAN) GILLESPIE:

1. dau. Sept. 1, 1913—Sept. 3, 1913.
2. Eileen Sophia Augusta Gillespie, Dec. 21, 1915.
3. Phyllis Irene Rhobie Gillespie, July 31, 1917.

CHILDREN OF LORD AND LADY CAMOYS:

1. Hon. Ralph Robert Watts Sherman Stonor, July 5, 1913.
2. Pamela Nadine Sophia Stonor, Jan. 12, 1916.

CHILDREN OF AMOS THROOP AND REBECCA (CARTER) JENCKES:

1. Moses Jenckes, Oct. 25, 1802—buried Oct. 29, 1802.
2. Francis Carter Jenckes, Dec. 6, 1803—d. in Mexico, . . . m. Jan. 18, 1837, at Havana, Cuba, Senorita Mercedes Martos Montecino.
3. Nancy Carter Brown Jenckes, Aug. 17, 1805—Jan. 1, 1807.

4. Moses Hays Jenckes, April 5, 1808—April 10, 1808.
5. Amos Throop Jenckes, May 15, 1809—Nov. 8, 1882, m. Emily Jane Copeland, Oct. 19, 1826—Feb. —, 1896, dau. Thomas K. & Jennie (Bates) Copeland.

CHILDREN OF AMOS THROOP AND EMILY JANE (COPELAND)
JENCKES, JR.:

1. John Carter Brown Jenckes, July 26, 1851—June —, 1864.

CHILDREN OF WALTER RALEIGH AND ELIZABETH ANN
(CARTER) DANFORTH:

1. Francis Lippitt Danforth, March 18, 1812—April 29, 1867, unm.
2. Walter Raleigh Danforth, June 7, 1813—Oct. 6, 1826.
3. Charles Danforth, Aug. 1, 1815—July 5, 1901, m. Julia F. Ward.
4. James Danforth, May 1, 1818—Oct. 18, 1862, unm.
5. George Danforth, June 1, 1820—Nov. 12, 1821.
6. Maria Elizabeth Danforth, Sept. 9, 1821—Oct. 31, 1832.
7. William Carter Danforth, Feb. 23, 1824—Sept. 27, 1876, unm.
8. Sophia Barnes Danforth, Aug. 16, 1826—Nov. 6, 1905, m. June 1, 1852, Richard Bowen Allen, Feb. 11, 1823—Mar. 4, 1906, s. Howard & Patience (Bowen) Allen.
9. Andrew Jackson Danforth, Dec. 30, 1828—Nov. 17, 1887, m. Sept. 22, 1850, Caroline Augusta Hopkins, Oct. 25, 1832, dau. John & Sarah Gardiner (Knowles) Hopkins.
10. Sarah Danforth, April 16, 1831—Nov. 24, 1834.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES AND JULIA F. (WARD) DANFORTH:

1. Walter Raleigh Danforth,
2. Charles James Danforth, m. Anzonette R. . . .
3. Sarah Danforth,
4. Andaleen Marciuel Danforth, m. April 21, 1881, Abby A. Wilmarth.
5. Elfried Josapha Danforth,

In the will of Charles Danforth, probated in Providence, mention is made of grandchildren, viz:

1. Timothy N. Danforth, Butte City, Montana.
2. Robert Danforth, Parkersville, West Va.
3. Clair Danforth, Parkersville, West Va.
4. Frances Danforth, Parkersville, West Va.
5. Charles Danforth Torrence, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD BOWEN AND SOPHIA BARNES (DANFORTH) ALLEN:

1. Walter Bowen Allen, May 21, 1856—Dec. 24, 1856.
2. Crawford Carter Allen, June 20, 1861—Jan. 18, 1917,
m. St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London,
England, Feb. 18, 1909, Maud D'Arc Corsi, dau. Count
Corsi of Rome, Italy, and Countess Marie Helena
(Caulcott) Corsi of Kensington, England. No issue.

CHILDREN OF ANDREW JACKSON AND CAROLINE AUGUSTA
(HOPKINS) DANFORTH:

1. John Hopkins Danforth, March 22, 1852—Aug. 28, 1852.

More Tales from Bristol

Since the publication of the "Tales of an Old Seaport," in November last, a number of important papers dealing with the Bristol ships have come to light. Mr. Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., the well-known bookseller of Boston, has in his possession a copy of the Articles of Agreement for the fifth cruise of the Privateer Yankee, together with a list of the officers and crew. The Articles differ but slightly from those published on pages 215 and 216 of the "Tales". The officers and crew were as follows:

Elisha Snow, Commander; Thomas Jones, Second Captain; Samuel Burton, First Lieutenant; John Smith, Second Lieutenant; Francis Elliott, Third Lieutenant; Joseph Stephens, Surgeon; Golden Dearth, Captain's Clerk; Rufus Burr, Prize Master; Joseph Diaz, Prize Master; Preston Daggett, Prize Master; Peter Carpenter, Prize Master;

William Ricker, Prize Master; — Chase, Prize Master; Sampson Gullifer, Boatswain; William Mathews, Boatswain's Mate; Edmund Eldridge, Boatswain's Mate; Henry P. Bowers, Lieutenant Marines; Stephen G. Allen, Lieutenant Marines; John Carter, Gunner; Joshua Stutson, Carpenter; Michael Shreeve, Stewart.

John Swan, Allen Beebe, Cyrus Simmons, Lefavour Diman, George Grace, John Wilson, Justus Davis, Cornelius Saunders, John White, John Brownslow, Charles Sargent, John Tabor, Thomas Chapman, Benjamin Handy, Thomas Fullerton, John Salsbury, James Brayton, Thomas Smith, John Dickinson, John Reeves, Samuel Wood, James Hoar, William Brayton, Lyman Parsons, Henry Cooms, John Bacon, Jeremiah Goff, Joshua Champlin, Peleg Miner, Peter Andrews, John Brown, Jr., Joseph Jane, Lewis Crauston, John Ellis, James Carr, William Eddy, Daniel Barnaby, Thomas Crapon, James Barnes, James Williams, Henry Crapon, Samuel Cole, John Champlin, Silvanus Goff, David Keary, Robert Cottrell, Benjamin Oxx, Charles C. Wilson, Luther M. Borden, Gardner Winslow, Newport Wallace, John Waldron, Jack Jibsheet, Cuffee Cockroach, Anthony Lamb, Samuel Parker, John Green, John Jack, Charles Battis, Daniel Battis, John Battis, John Lewey, Jabez Enmery, David Deed, Simon Hawkins, Elisha Hunnings, Enoch Bowen, Henry Pike, John Buckley, William Jane, Alfred Barton, Nathan Ladd, Simon Hale, Mateas Hosman, William White, James Hoy, Holmes Hill, Otis Tripp, Giles Cornall, Peter Arman, Clark Weaver, Robert D. Hall, Joseph Carey, Jonathan Wood, Thomas Chambers.

The document is dated Bristol, March 14, 1814. Allin Bourne, Notary Public, attests the copy July 16, 1814.

Two interesting things are to be noted in this list; one is the spelling, now obsolete, of the word *stewart*, the other the fact that only five of the one hundred and six men had middle names.

On page 210 of the "Tales" the statement is made that "the

tonnage of the Prince Charles of Lorraine is not known." For forty years I have sought for information on that subject. A few weeks ago, while examining a lot of loose papers in the office of the Rhode Island Secretary of State, Mr. Howard M. Chapin, the Librarian of the Historical Society, chanced upon a scrap of paper bearing the signature of Simeon Potter. He at once recognized its value. It reads as follows:

"These certify that the Sloop Prince Charles of Lorain, burthen ninety tons or thereabouts, whereof Simeon Potter is Commander, owners Sueton Grant, Peleg Brown, Nathaniel Coddington, Jr., and the said Simeon Potter, is fitted and found in manner following, viz.:

10 Carriage Guns with Ammunition sutable.

Six Months of Provisions.

Officers' Names.—Daniel Vaughan, Lieutenant; John Sholley, Second Lieutenant; Benjamin Monroe, Master; Michael Phillips, Mate; Thomas Griffiths, Gunner; William Brown, Boatswain; John Bonfield, Carpenter.

With eighty men.

SIMEON POTTER.

Newport, September 8th, 1744.

In the records of the Admiralty Court appears the testimony of Reuben Shaler of Middleton, Conn., showing that he was Second Lieutenant of the privateer. Possibly Captain Potter may not have known his name when he signed the certificate. The admiralty records also show that Joseph Spinney was the ship's Carpenter, and that he deserted. It should be noted that the name of the First Lieutenant was Vaughan, and not Brown as printed on page 44 of the "Tales."

W. H. M.

John Greene of Newport and Narragansett

By LOUISE PROSSER BATES

(Continued from page 78)

LIEUTENANT JOHN² GREENE OF NEWPORT

Lieutenant John² Greene of Newport, son of John¹ and Joan Greene, was born probably about 1640. He married Mary Jefferay, daughter of William and Mary (Gould) Jefferay of Newport. She was born March 20, 1642, and died after December 8, 1674, when she was mentioned in the will of her father. Lieutenant John² died suddenly at Seekonk, Mass., September 4, 1694.

He was admitted a freeman of Newport ———, 1668.

October 26, 1670, he and Edward Greenman petitioned the General Assembly that the estate of Thomas Flounders, lately executed for the murder of Walter House at Kingston, after the expenses for the execution were paid, might go to his late wife Sarah (Greene) and her child.

[Colonial Records.]

October 23, 1678, Stephen Saber sued John² Greene of Newport for debt.

[Newport Court Records.]

John² Greene, jr., was one of the partners in the Fones purchase, and thus became a proprietor of East Greenwich. 1678.

[East Greenwich Records.]

Lieutenant John² Greene of Newport was chosen surveyor of highways. 1679.

He was one of a committee to locate a fence. 1681.

Lieutenant John² Greene and others were appointed a committee to view Peleg Sanford's land to see that it did not encroach on the highway. January 30, 1682/3.

[Newport Town Records.]

James² Greene of Kingston was arrested, on suspicion that he had fired the barn of John Fones. His brother, Lieutenant John² Greene of Newport, was one of his bondsmen. December 26, 1683.

[Newport Court Records.]

Lieut. John² Greene was chosen surveyor of Newport; also juryman, July 30, 1684.

Lieutenant John² Greene of Newport drew house lot and farm in East Greenwich. May 14, 1685.

[East Greenwich Records.]

He was appointed attorney by Peleg Worthington of Barbadoes and called "friend John² Greene of Newport, merchant." February 24, 1686/7. [Newport Records.]

He was summoned to court at Rochester (Kingstown), July 8, 1687.

He sold his East Greenwich town lot to Giles Pearce of East Greenwich, May 21, 1690.

From this time on the name of Lieutenant John² Greene disappeared from the Rhode Island records. In 1690 King William's war began and it is probable he went at the head of his soldiers. Returning, he seems to have been at Boston for a while, and was on his way back to Newport when he was taken suddenly ill at the inn of Nicholas Peck at Seekonk and died there. His real estate, according to record and tradition, had been strictly entailed either by his father or himself, and his will, made on his death bed disposed only of personal property. It is found in the Bristol County, Mass., probate records at Taunton, vol. I, p. 103.

"In the name of God, Amen."

"I, John Green of the town of Newport in the Colloney of Road Island and Providence Plantations, mariner, being very sick and week But of perfect understanding, Blessed be God, Doe this fourth Day of September one thousand Six hundred and ninety and four make my Last will and Testament."

"Imp. I give and Bequeath to Elizabeth Allen of Boston liveing at the South end of the town, forty pound in Silver money."

"I give and bequeath unto Nathaniel Allen five pounds in Silver money and likewise five pounds to the father of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Allen. And five pounds to Sarah Allen, the aforesaid fifty-five pounds to be paid by Stephen Squire of Cambridge which was paid to him for part of a sloop wherein I was concerned."

"I give and bequeath unto Dr. James Collins fifteen pounds in money."

"I give unto Benjamin Palmer and his sister Elizabeth the one half of what is in my chest at Benjamin Palmer's."

"I give William Beho twenty pounds."

"I give and bequeath unto my landlord Childs twenty pounds and likewise ten pounds to the children of Mr. Childs."

"It is my wish that the other half that is in my chest after all the legacies be paid and funeral charges discharged be paid unto my fellow soldiers."

"I give and bequeath my pied horse to Thomas Langford and my Black horse to him that keeps the pasture. My two rings I give and bequeath to Mr. Nicholas Peck and his wiffe. I give and bequeath to Dr. Huges two gold buttons. I give unto Dr. James Collins two gold buttons. I likewise do appoint Thomas Way to see me decently buried. I likewise give to Dr. Huges twenty pieces of Gold. I likewise give my arms and wearing apparel unto Benjamin Palmer and likewise my wearing apparel that is with me I give to Dr. Collens. Mr. Allen I pray pay to Mrs. Gold some small matter I owe her. I give and bequeath to Thomas Way one of the largest bars of Gold in my chest and it is my will that Thomas Way shall be my sole executor.

Memorandum. The words (twenty pounds) in the seventeenth line is enterlined before the ensealing hereof. In testimony that this is my will I have sett my hand and seale.

The Coppey of this will was taken by Dr. James Collens from Mr. John Green's mouth before Nicholas Peck, Esq., and his wife and Mr. Childs. And when this will was drawn and read to him and to the best understanding of the persons present [he] was willing to have signed and sealed it. But was suddenly taken in a fitt and so unable to signe and seale it and Deceased in the fitt whereof we do testify and have hereunto sett our hands this fourth of September 1694. The mark of

John Manchester

Joseph Cross

William Carpenter

Nicholas Peck, William Carpenter and Mrs. Martha Child were also present.

Inventory of the estate of John Green taken September 10, 1694. Thomas Way of Newport, executor.

Settlement of estate of John Greene deceased at Rehoboth, paid:—

To Elizabeth Brooks legacy in specie.

To Robert Little on account of Benjamin Palmer.

To Henry Brightman on account of Allens of Boston.

To Jeremiah Childs of Rehoboth.

To Dr. William Hughes of Boston.

To Robert Gardner of Rhode Island for William Beho.

To Elizabeth Collens wife of Dr. Collens of Boston.

To Nicholas Peck, Esq.

To Thomas Langford of Rhode Island.

To John Davy of Rhode Island.

£109 left for the soldiers of whom Thomas Way is one.

Thomas Brooks of Newport gave receipt for his daughter, Elizabeth Brooks. January 3, 1694/5.

John Pocock and Arnold Collins, witnesses.

Robert Little of Newport gave receipt for money for Benjamin Palmer given by will of John Green who deceased at Seakonk, September 4, 1694.

Henry Brightman gave receipt for four legacies given Daniel Allen and his children by John Green.

Jeremiah Child gave a receipt.

William Hewes of Boston gave a receipt for his share. Henry Franklin and Abraham Smith, witnesses.

Robert Gardner gave a receipt for William Behr's legacy.

Elizabeth Collins of Boston, wife of James, gave a receipt, also Nicholas Peck and his wife and John Davy of Newport.

Thomas Langford of Newport gave a receipt April 15, 1695.

Of the persons mentioned above, Henry Brightman had purchased of Edward Greenman the farm adjoining the Green-end farm on the north and east, and Thomas Langford was the man who in some way became possessed of John Greene's farm in East Greenwich which he sold, no deed having yet been found of the transfer.

The will of Daniel Allen of Boston was made December 17, 1715. He was an innholder. Abstract:—

To wife Mary, all the goods she brought with her and house and land in Wing's lane that were hers. To son Daniel, daughter Martha, daughter Patience, grandchildren John and Katharine Hitchbone, legacies. Son Nathaniel and daughter Elizabeth, both deceased, are excluded. Son Nathaniel went away, contrary to his father's mind. Daughter Elizabeth had her portion during life. Son George Allen, land in Dorchester that belonged to testator's father, Nicholas Allen.

An Unlisted Thornton Almanac

A Providence collector upon comparing his almanacs has discovered that he possesses a hitherto unlisted edition of Thornton's Rhode Island Almanack for 1793.

These almanacs were printed in Warren in 1792 by Nathaniel Phillips, who in that year had set up the first printing press in Warren.

The copy of Thornton's almanac for 1793 which the collector discovered bears the imprint "Warren—Nathaniel Phillips for Jacob Richardson in Newport," while the imprint of the regular edition merely reads "Warren: Nathaniel Phillips." Except for this slight variation the two editions were struck from the same type.

Only one edition of the Thornton Almanack for 1794 is known and that bears the imprint, "Warren: Nathaniel Phillips for Jacob Richardson Esq. Newport." It would seem probable that there was a regular Warren edition without any reference to Newport in the imprint.

Thornton's almanac for 1792 was printed at Newport by P. Edes, in 1791. In the following year the Newport press passed into the hands of Henry Barber and there is no evidence that an almanac was printed at Newport in that year or in the following one. It is doubtless due to this omission on the part of Barber, that the bookseller Richardson had a special Newport edition of the Warren almanac printed for the years 1793 and 1794.

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

Senator Le Baron B. Colt's Fourth of July Address, *Shall Civilization Survive?* has been printed by the Government Printing Office at Washington.

An article entitled *Shop Gardening as a War Measure* by Luther D. Burlingame, has been issued in pamphlet form.

Dr. Charles V. Chapin's *How to avoid infection* has been translated into French and published serially in *Le Droit* of Ottawa, Canada.

Notes

During the past quarter the following members of the Society have died:

George C. Darling.

Christopher Rhodes.

Charles H. Hart.

Mary Rivers.

Samuel H. Tingley.

Mr. Rhodes left the Society a large number of books and papers together with two swords, one of which was worn by Gen. Christopher Rhodes in the Revolutionary War, and five portraits of members of the Rhodes family. Those of Capt. Robert Rhodes, of his wife, Phoebe Smith, of Gen. Christopher Rhodes, and of his wife, Elizabeth Allen, were painted by Nixon in 1809.

Roger Williams' Wife

The following postscript from a letter of Lady Masham identifies Roger Williams' wife. The postscript reads, "Mr. Willyams is to marrye mary barnerd Jug Althams made." An explanatory note by Miss French, who discovered and sold this genealogical item is as follows:

"This letter is undated, as are all of this lady's. A modern hand has written '1628' on it, but this is evidently too early, as Roger Williams' attempt to marry Lady Barrington's neice was evidently earlier and we know from his letter to her that that took place before May, 1629. So this letter is evidently later, probably written in the late summer or early autumn, as refer-

ence is made to 'the heat of the harvest'. It may be the following summer, 1630, which would have given Roger Williams more time to get over his earlier disappointment.

The term "Maid" as applied to Mary Barnard is not to be understood in the sense in which we would use the word to-day. All ladies of high station had waiting maids or waiting women, just as to-day the Queen has maids of honour, and these were of good breeding and birth. Sir Richard Saltonstall's daughters "waited on" some lady of rank, after their return to England. Rev. Ezekiel Rogers writes that his daughter "waits on my lady Constable" and Rev. Ralph Josselyn's sister and daughter both "waited on" Lady Harlakenden at Earls Colne. The position was more like that of companion, tho' I suppose personal service was also rendered. Certainly Joane Altham, daughter and heiress of a baronet, would not have been given for a companion a girl lacking in breeding.

Lady Elizabeth Masham was daughter of Sir Francis Barrington by his wife Joane, to whom the letter was written. She was staying at Harrow on the Hill with her daughter and son-in-law, Sir Gilbert and Lady Gerrard. Lady Elizabeth was married (1) to Sir James Althem of Mark Hall, Latton, co. Essex, who died 15 July, 1610, leaving an only daughter, Joane. His widow married (2) Sir William Masham of the manor of Otes in High Laver, co. Essex, by whom she had William, John, Francis and Joane; the daughter by the former marriage, Joane Altham, was called "Jug" as a nickname, and probably to distinguish her in the family from Joane Masham. She married Oliver St. John, later Lord Chief Justice of England. Lady Masham's letters are filled with the family efforts to marry "Jug" to a desirable husband.

In the parish of Magdalen Laver, adjoining High Laver, where the Mashams lived, there were Barnards, Bernards, Burnards, as early as 1320."

In the parish of Margaretting, about two miles from Magdalen Laver and High Laver, in Essex, a William Barnard, Esq., resided, according to the Visitation of 1612. Mary Barnard may have been of this family.

William Harris, in a letter dated at Providence 14 Novem-

ber, 1666, wrote, ". . . I left the letters with one Mr. Barnard, who knows your Self, he is Brother to Mr. Williams's Wife, the said Mr. Barnard. I requested and he promised he would put the said several Letters into the hands of two trusty men, severally to be sent by two several Ship."

It would seem from this letter that the said Mr. Barnard lived in or near some important part, probably Boston.

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

(Continued from p. 98.)

1801.

55 A. Carey, M.

Rhode Island, in Carey's American pocket atlas, 1801, 2 ed., No. 6.

- ii Same in 1805. 3d ed., No. 6. L. O. C.
- iii Same in 1814. 4th ed., No. 6.
- iv Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1802.

See 1796 Harris.

1804.

55 B. Lewis, S.

Rhode Island, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$, in Arrowsmith and Lewis "A New and elegant atlas, 1804, No. 40.

- ii Same in same, 1805, No. 40.
- iii Same in same, 1812, No. 35.
- iv Same in same, 1819, No. 35.
- v Same to accompany Pinkerton's Modern Geography [1804], No. 42.
- vi Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1805.

See 1801 Carey.

1804 Lewis.

[1806 or later.]

55 C. _____

(Map of Rhode Island) 12x7¼, Manuscript. The arms of Rhode Island are shown in upper right hand corner. B. U.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1809.

See 1795 Harris.

1812.

See 1804 Lewis.

1814.

See 1796 Harris.

" 1801 Carey.

1815.

See 1804 Lewis.

1816.

55 D. Lewis, S.

Rhode Island. In F. Lucas' "A new and general atlas." Baltimore [1816?]. L. of C.

1818.

See 1795 Harris.

1819.

See 1804 Lewis.

1819.

59. Lockwood, Benoni.

Map of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations: Corrected and enlarged with many additions by Benoni Lockwood, 1819. Hartford. Published by Wm. S. Marsh for a Gazetteer of Rhode Island, 1819. 10½x7. R. I. H. S.

In Pease & Niles. "A Gazetteer of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, 1819, opp. page 305. R. I. H. S.

1822.

60. Lucas, F., Jr.

Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Rhode Island. 11½x8½. With additional notes. In colors. R. I. H. S.

- ii In Carey and Lea's "A complete historical, chronological and geographical American Atlas, 1822. No. 13."

- iii Same, 1823 edit. L. C. 3660A.
- iv Same, 1827 2d edition, No. 13.
- v Same, 1827 3d edition, No. 13.
- vi Same. In Lucas' "A General Atlas" (1823), No. 54.
- vii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.
1823.

See 1822 Lucas.

1824.

61. Finley, Anthony.

Rhode Island. Young & Delleker. Sc. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. No. 12.
In Finley's "A New General Atlas," 1824. R. I. H. S.

- ii Same. Pocket map $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ folded and issued in covers. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. Binder's title, "Rhode Island," 1826. R. I. H. S.
- iii Same. Pocket map 1828. R. I. H. S.
- iv Same. No. 11 in Finley's "A new general Atlas," 1829.
- v Same. No. 11 in Finley's "A new general Atlas," 1830.
- vi Same. No. 11 in Finley's "A new general Atlas," 1831.
- vii Same. No. 11 in Finley's "A new general Atlas," 1833.

1825.

62. Buchon, Jean Alexandre C.

Carte géographique statistique et historique du Rhode Island,
 $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.

In Buchon's Atlas Géographique, statistique, historique et
chronologique des deux Amériques fol. Paris, 1825, No. 17.
L. of C.

- ii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1825.

See 1823 Tanner.

1826.

63. Weiland, C. F.

Rhodeisland, 1826, No. 5, in Atlas von America. Weimar,
1824-29. This map is based on the Lucas map of 1822.

- ii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1826.

See 1824 Finley.

1827.

See 1822 Lucas.

1828.

See 1824 Finley.

1829.

See 1824 Finley.

1830.

See 1824 Finley.

1830.

64. Schlieben, W. E. A., Von.

Rhode Island No. 3 No. V. In Schlieben's "Atlas von America," Leipzig 1830. L. of C.

ii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1831.

See 1824 Finley.

1831.

65. Stevens, James.

A topographical map of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; surveyed trigonometrically, by James Stevens 1831. In colors. 42x26. Newport J. Stevens. R. I. H. S.

Soundings are given on this map. This plate was recut for the 1846 Stevens map.

1832.

66. Wadsworth, Alex. S.

Chart of Narragansett Bay surveyed by Capt. Alex. S. Wadsworth, U. S. N., in 1832, by order of Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy. W. J. Stone, Sc. 53x43. [Washington 1832.] R. I. H. S.

ii Same. No. 141 in Collection of Maps published by order of Congress. Washington, 1843.

1833.

See 1824 Finley.

1836.

67. Wells, G.

Map of Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Connecticut com-

piled from the latest authorities. Engraved by G. Wells. Published by . . . C. Shepard, New York & Providence. 25½x34. R. I. H. S.

This map has inset maps of Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Woonsocket Falls, Warwick and Coventry. It shows the location of every factory in Rhode Island and gives the name of the owner and the kind of work produced. On account of this data it is included in the list.

1838.

68. Boynton, G. W.

Rhode Island, 1838. 14½x11¼. R. I. H. S.

- i Same. In Bradford "An Illustrated Atlas" [1838].
- ii Same. No. 13. In Bradford & Goodrich's "A Universal Illustrated Atlas . . ." 1842.
- iii Same. In Bradford & Goodrich's "A Universal Illustrated Atlas," 1843. Bet. pp. 52-53.

1840.

69. Jackson, Charles T.

A Geological map of Rhode Island by Charles T. Jackson. 1840. 20½x12. In colors. Folded in Report on the Geological and Agricultural survey of the state of Rhode Island made under a resolve of legislature in the year 1839. R. I. H. S.

1841.

70. _____

Map of Charles River and the boundary line of Mass. and Rhode Island 6½x4¼. In the Monthly chronicle of Events, discoveries, improvements and opinions. Boston 1841 Vol. 2 p. 117. R. I. H. S.

1842.

71. Lee, Stephen S.

A Part of the State of Rhode Island. Drawn by Stephen S. Lee, by order of Gen. McNeile. Manuscript. 26x17. R. I. H. S.

This shows the northern part of the state and was drawn in connection with the disturbances of the Dorr War. It is a tracing from Stevens map.

- ii Reduced cut, 8¼x5½. In Mowry's "The Dorr War." 1901. R. I. H. S.

1846.

72. Stevens, James.

A Topographical map of the State of Rhode Island . . . by James Stevens . . . ; with additions and corrections by S. B. Cushing & W. F. Walling 1846. Providence I. H. Cady. 1846. 41x27 In colors. R. I. H. S.

This is from the recut plate of Stevens' 1831 map.

1848.

73. —————

Map showing the Boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the North side of Rhode Island as reported 1848 by joint Commissioners, also showing Old Reputed line. Feb. 1867. Manuscript. 298x19¾. R. I. State Lib.

1849.

74. Hammett, Chas. E., Jr.

Road Map of The Island of Rhode Island or Aquidneck. Surveyed November 1849 by Chas. E. Hammett Jr. and Drawn by Geo. F. Turner. Lith. of Sarony & Major. New York. Insert. Plan of the Town of New Port. 16x10. In Covers. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. In colors showing geological formation. "presented by the City of Newport R. I. to the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Aug. 1, 1860." R. I. H. S.

1852.

75. —————

[Rhode Island Boundary Map] Plan of Part of the Town of Fall River. [n. d.] 25x37¼. In Supreme Court of the United States. December Term 1852. Bill. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. R. I. H. S.

1855.

77. Walling, Henry F.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. From Surveys under the direction of Henry F. Walling. 1855. 43x56. Boston, L. H. Bradford & Co. 1855. Inset plans of Providence, Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Warren, Bristol,

Westerly, Newport, and Greenwich. The coloration is by counties. R. I. H. S.

- ii Same, with Business Directory on each side of the map. R. I. H. S.

1855.

See (1862) Walling.

1858.

78. —————

Baie Narragansett 1858. v. 2, No. 75. In Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies [de France] Portulan general. Paris 1856-60. L. O. C.

1860.

79. Walling, H. F.

Map of the state of Rhode Island. Reduced and Engraved for Arnold's History by H. F. Walling. 1860. 9½x6½. In Colors. In vol. 2 of Arnold's "History of Rhode Island." 1860 edition. R. I. H. S.

1860.

See 1849 Hammett.

1861.

80. Lincoln & Cushing.

Plan showing conventional Boundary Line (to accompany report made by order of Supreme Court of U. S.). By Ezra Lincoln and Samuel B. Cushing. July 29, 1861.

Three manuscript plans.

A. 50x28.

B. 72x18½.

C. 60x18½. R. I. State Lib.

(1862)

81. Walling, Henry F.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. From Surveys under the direction of Henry F. Walling. 1855. 63x62. New York. John Douglass. 356-358-360 Pearl St. Copyright 1855. R. I. H. S.

- ii Same, without copyright date. R. I. H. S.

This map contains the same inset maps and same directory as the 1862 Walling map (No. 82), without the additions of

the 1863 map. The Rhode Island section is evidently from a different plate, as the county names are in hollow letters, and there are changes in Charlestown Pond and elsewhere. There were evidently three Walling plates. Compare Nos. 79, 81 and 82.

1862.

82. Walling, Henry F.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations from Surveys under the direction of Henry F. Walling. New York: John Douglass, 36 Dey St. 1862. 64x61½. R. I. H. S.

This map contains such a large number of inset maps of the various villages in the state that it may well be considered a sheet atlas of the state. The county names are in solid letters, and the coloration is by towns.

ii Same, dated 1863, with additions to the directory. R. I. H. S.

1866.

83. Nicholson, W. L.

Post Route map of the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Parts of New York and Maine. 1866. 2 sheets. 37x60 each.

ii Same. Corrected to 1871 Feb. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. Corrected to 1871 Sept. R. I. H. S.

iv Same. Corrected to 1881. L. C.

As this map shows the postal routes and days of delivery in Rhode Island, which are not shown on any of the Rhode Island maps, it is listed here. Like the government charts, this map was issued periodically with corrections of routes.

1867.

84. —————

Map of a portion of boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, showing the village of Blackstone, Mass., 1867. Manuscript. R. I. State Lib.

1870.

85. Beers, D. G., & Co.

Atlas of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. From actual Surveys and official Records compiled and published by D. G. Beers & Co. Philadelphia: 1870. Fol. 135 p. R. I. H. S.

This is the first atlas of the state. It shows the voting districts and gives the names of many of them as well as their numbers.

1870.

86. Beers, D. G. & Co.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. By D. G. Beers & Co. 24x14½. In colors. In Beers' Atlas of Rhode Island, 1870. See above. R. I. H. S.

1870.

87. Thompson, J. C.

Map of Narragansett Bay and the adjacent country. Compiled & published by J. C. Thompson. Providence [1870]. In colors. 15x10. R. I. H. S.

ii Same in folders. R. I. H. S.

iii Published by H. P. Boyce, Providence, in folders. [Probably 1873 or later.] R. I. H. S.

1872.

88. Beers, D. G. & Co.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Compiled and published by D. G. Beers & Co. for Gladding, Brother & Co. Providence 1872. 36x17. In Colors. Inset maps of Providence and Newport. R. I. H. S.

1872.

89. Peirce, Benjamin.

[Chart of] Narragansett Bay. 1-10,000 scale. 1872. R. I. H. S. Published in separate sheets and so virtually an atlas of the bay.

Sheet 2 Providence River	18 Wickford
4 Greenwich Bay	21 Newport
7 Fall River	26 Boston Neck
9 Bristol	27 Narragansett

Manuscript originals are in U. S. C. & G. S. office, Washington, D. C. John E. McGrath, acting assistant in charge of the office, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, at Washington, in a letter dated Jan. 14, 1915, wrote: "As far as can be ascertained, the other sheets of the survey were never published." These give much detail found on no other maps.

To be continued

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

Providence, July 21, 1777.

BY an EXPRESS arrived here this Morning, from
Col. Joseph Noyes, we are informed, that about
Forty Sail of Square-rigged Vessels were seen coming down
the Sound Yesterday, and at 5 o'Clock P. M. were
a-breast of Watch-Hill in this State; supposed to be the
V. of the Enemy's great Fleet, bound into Newport.
Wherefore all the Officers of the Militia are hereby re-
quested to call their several Corps together, and that
they appear properly equipped with Six Days Provision,
and March immediately for this Town, or such other
Place where the Enemy may land.

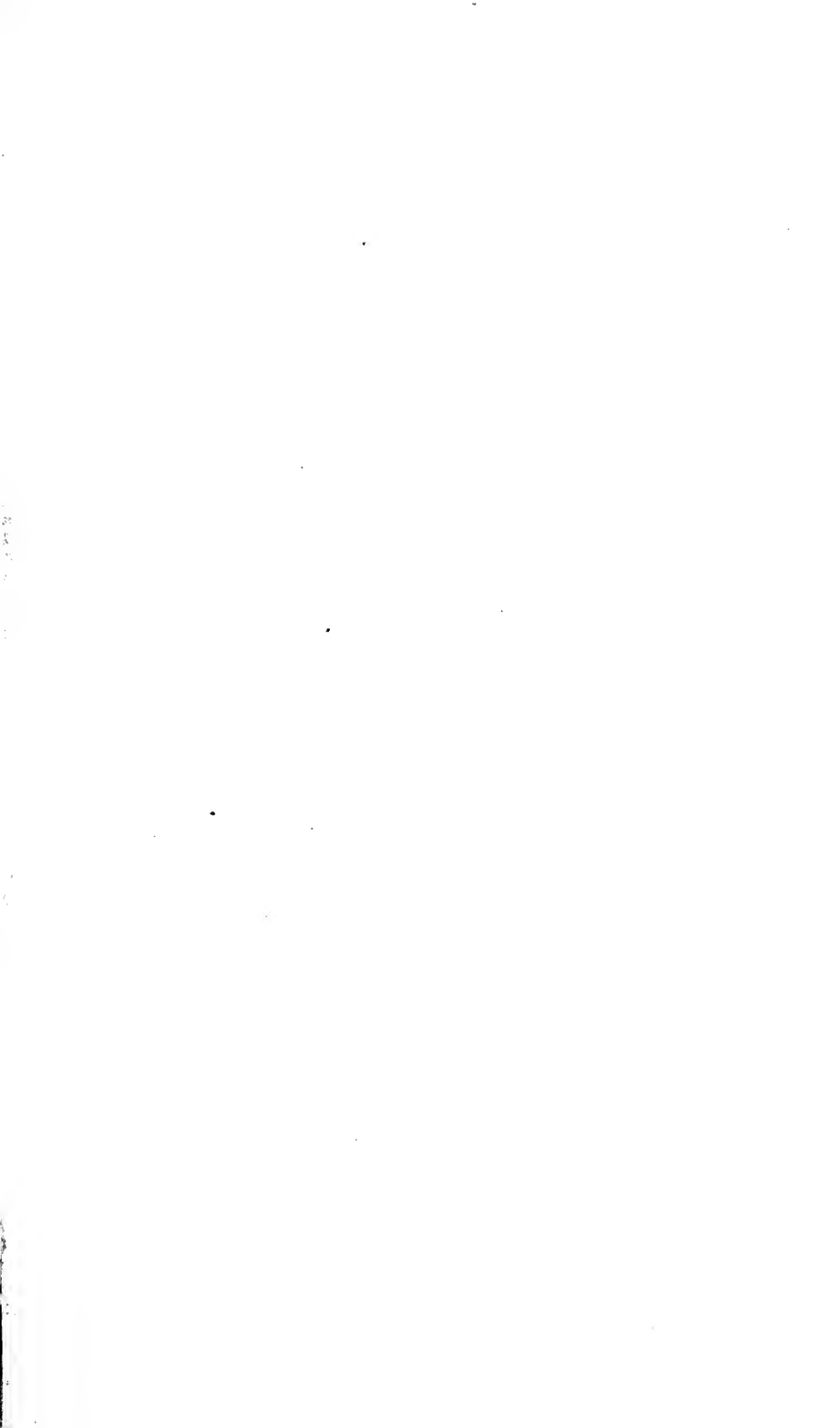
I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

NICHOLAS COOKE, Gov.

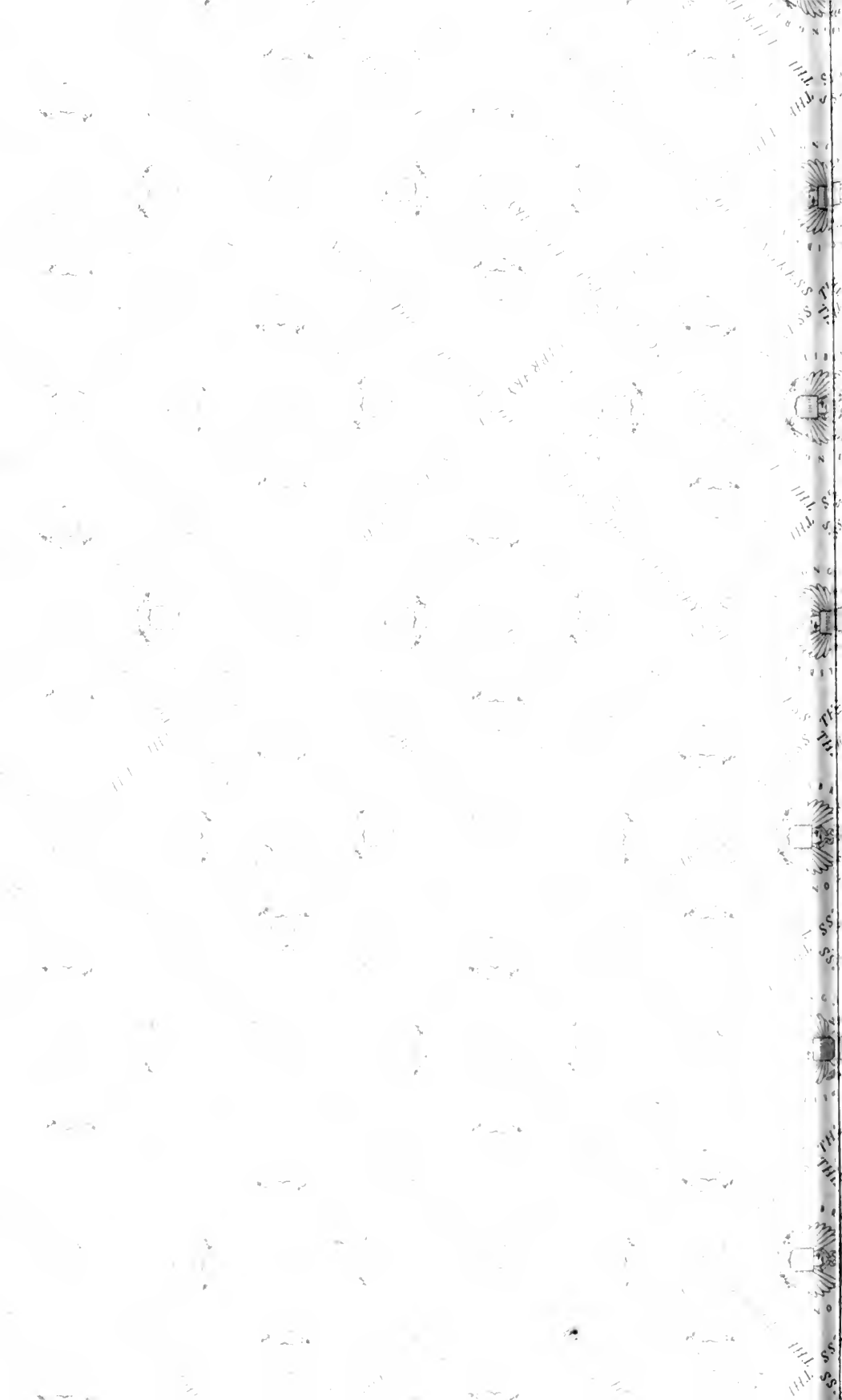
To all Brigadiers, Colonels,
and other Commanders.

A hitherto unlisted Rhode Island Revolutionary Broadside
recently added to the collection of
Col. Geo. L. Shepley



FORM OF LEGACY

*“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of
dollars.”*





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